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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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22 April 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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GENERAL

SHULTZ TO MEET SON SANN, SIHANOUK'S SON

OWO20257 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 2 Apr 85

["Shultz To Meet With Sihanouk's Son"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz plans to meet with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and Prince Norodom Ranarith, supreme commander of Sihanouk's National Army and personal representative of his father, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, on 10 April, the U.S. State Department announced here today.

Son Sann and Ranarith will make private visits to the United States beginning this week, and will hold talks with Shultz, Assistant Secretary Wolfowitz and other U.S. officials, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said at a briefing.

Kalb stressed the importance of increasing U.S. support for non-communists in Cambodia. "We will examine the new provision in the foreign assistance bill to see how it might fit in with our desire to provide economic and humanitarian aid to the non-communist Cambodians," Kalb said. He also reaffirmed that the U.S. presently is now supplying weapons to the Cambodian resistance forces.

CSO: 4000/169

GENERAL.

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. F-16'S IN NORTHERN JAPAN

OW030340 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Soviet news agency TASS said in a commentary today that the arrival of the first U.S. F-16 fighter bombers at the U.S. military base in Misawa in northern Japan has opened another channel in the arms race.

The first three U.S. Air Force F-16 fighter planes arrived at the Misawa Base today, to be followed by 47 more by the end of 1987.

The TASS commentary said that the agreement of the Japanese Government to the deployment of these sophisticated aircraft which can carry both conventional and nuclear weapons has upset the strategic balance in the Far East.

It added that the deployment of these planes has cast doubts upon Japan's sincerity in improving its relations with the Soviet Union.

TASS warned that the countries whose security is threatened by this joint U.S.-Japanese move cannot treat lightly the new danger coming from Japanese territory.

The U.S. and Japanese Governments agreed in October 1982 to station about 50 of the advanced tactical support fighters at the Misawa, 560 kilometers north-west of Tokyo and about 700 kilometers south of the Soviet military base on the Island of Sakhalin.

CSO: 4000/169

GENERAL

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISM TRAINING CENTER OPENS

OW032010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY-Thomson Foundation International Journalism Training Center opened here today to offer special courses for Chinese and Third World journalists.

Among those who attended the opening ceremony were Mu Qing, director general, and Guo Chaoren, deputy director general, of XINHUA. A message of congratulations from Michael Gorman, chief executive of the foundation, was read out at the ceremony.

The course will consist of 16 weeks of intensive practical training covering all aspects of journalism including copy editing, news writing, story construction and reporting techniques as well as the art of interviewing.

The first course is being attended by 15 selected journalists from XINHUA's English language departments. Later on, the center will take trainees from other Chinese media and other developing countries.

CSO: 4000/169

SOVIET UNION

BRIEFS

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES JORDAN-PLO AGREEMENT---Moscow, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--IZVESTIYA, one of the major Soviet papers, has called the Jordan-Palestine agreement and Egyptian President Mubarak's proposal on the settlement of the Middle East issue "principles clearly suited to the Reagan plan." The crux of the proposal is to let Jordan and Israel hold a two-sided meeting under U.S. shelter, the newspaper noted in an editorial. The two-side meeting is dangerous because it "buries the Palestine issue," thereby ruling out "a just settlement." It also "enables the United States to gain control of the Middle East area," the editorial said. IZVESTIYA reiterated that the just and long-term settlement of the Middle East issue lies only in the common efforts of all related parts. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0633 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/170

NORTHEAST ASIA

DEPLOYMENT OF U.S. F-16'S BEGINS IN JAPAN

OW021613 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--Three U.S. f-16 jet fighters arrived at Mizusawa Airbase in northern Honshu of Japan this afternoon.

This is the first batch of two squadrons of these most sophisticated American fighters destined for the airbase in the next two years.

It is the first time in more than a decade that U.S. jet fighters are based permanently in this country.

F-16 has an operational range of some 925 kilometers. From Mizusawa Base, it can reach Soviet military installations in the southern park of Sakhalin Island and the Soviet Pacific fleet headquarters in Vladivostok.

Government officials here described the deployment of F-16's in Japan as "a deterrent force" under the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty, while the U.S. military authorities in Japan said that they were for "Japan's defense."

CSO: 4000/169

NORTHEAST ASIA

ABE PROPOSED CEASE-FIRE PLAN FOR GULF WAR

OW011757 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today proposed a tentative plan for a cease-fire in the gulf war, and called on Iran and Iraq to temporarily halt attacks on each other's cities.

Abe made the proposal at the Foreign Ministry when he met visiting Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, who arrived in Japan yesterday to brief government officials on Iraq's position on the war.

The proposal was part of what Abe called a "step-by-step" peace program. The peace plan, Abe told 'Aziz, was the only realistic one to bring the four-and-a-half-year-old gulf war to an end.

Abe also told 'Aziz that Japan is prepared to present the cease-fire plan to the United Nations for deliberations.

However, 'Aziz stressed that his country was committed to a comprehensive peace but had no intention of agreeing to a partial cease-fire with Iran.

"We accept step-by-step approaches in principle," said Aziz, "but they have to lead to comprehensive peace."

During a news conference 'Aziz charged that "the continuation of the war is an Iranian intention."

CSOq 4000/169

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE PLEDGES STRENGTHENED UNITY

OW031942 Beijing XINHUA in English 1548 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Ministers and members of all the coordination committees of the Kampuchean resistance forces met inside Kampuchea today to discuss measures to reinforce coordination between the three component factions of the Democratic Kampuchean Coalition Government.

The meeting was presided over by Prime Minister Son Sann, leader of the Khmer People's National Liberation Force. Khieu Samphan, vice-president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, was also present.

An agreement was reached at the meeting on preserving the cohesiveness and harmony of the tripartite government, which is crucial to the final victory of the struggle for national liberation of Kampuchea.

The meeting decided to set up a permanent joint body to ensure the continuity of activities of the coalition government so as to strengthen the effectiveness and efficiency of the common struggle against Vietnamese occupation troops.

All the participants expressed satisfaction over the increasing activities of the resistance forces near and around the capital of Phnom Penh. They noted that Vietnamese forces "are now compelled to withdraw most of their troops, previously assigned to seal off the border, in order to contain the pressure of the resistance forces operating deep in the interior of the country."

Referring to the recent Hanoi announcement of starting to withdraw some 15,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea today, the meeting pointed out that it is "nothing more than a plot to deceive the international public opinion." "The enemy is simply proceeding to a troop rotation as it was the case with previous so-called troop withdrawals," the meeting noted.

CSO 4000/169

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

VONK SAYS SKV'S TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'HUMBUG'

OW011043 Beijing XINHUA in English 0856 GMT 1 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnam's announcement of a partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea is a humbug to suit the need of its strategic designs to annex Kampuchea, said a Radio Democratic Kampuchea commentary today.

Although the Vietnamese authorities have increased troops in Kampuchea time and again, forceful resistance everywhere in Kampuchea has thwarted Vietnam's aggressive ambition to annex Kampuchea, the commentary said.

This is the fourth "troop withdrawal" announced by Vietnam since 1982, but the fact is that Vietnam has increased its troops in Kampuchea instead of any withdrawal, the commentary noted.

The commentary said that the Democratic Kampuchean forces have penetrated deep into the areas near Phnom Penh and the Tonle Sap Lake despite the Vietnamese attempts to prevent their attacks. Vietnam has not enough troops to garrison the areas it has occupied near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

As the rainy season is coming soon, the Vietnamese invaders will meet with more difficulties. They do not have enough troops to defend several-hundred-kilometer-long supply line from Phnom Penh to western Kampuchea, the commentary pointed out.

On the contrary, Vietnam will not dare to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, it will have to continue increasing its troops in Kampuchea during the rainy season to cope with a more critical military situation, the commentary concluded.

CSO: 4000/169

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PALESTINE COUNCIL PRESIDENT URGES U.S. RECOGNITION

OW310804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Amman, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--'Abd al-Hamid al-Sayen, president of the Palestine National Council (PNC), urged the United States here today to do its bid to restore the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

Speaking at a mass rally marking the Palestine Land Day, the president said that if the United States wants peace, it should make serious efforts to restore to the Palestinian people their rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state.

Other speakers at the rally appealed to Arab countries to abandon disputes among themselves and take concerted actions to fight their common enemy.

Jordanian Minister for Occupied Land Shawkat Mahmud and some other senior PLO leaders also attended the rally.

Nine years ago on 30 March 1976, Palestinian and Arab people demonstrated in the Galilee region in protest against the Israeli policy of terror and its seizure of Arab land. Six demonstrators were shot dead. Since then, 30 March has been marked annually as the Palestine Land Day.

Reports from the West Bank said similar mass rallies were also held today in the occupied land.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC RED CROSS GROUP ATTENDS MEETING IN TUNISIA

OW281944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1909 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--A Chinese Red Cross Society delegation attended the 16th Congress of Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Society from 25 to 28 March.

The delegation, headed by President of the Chinese Red Cross Society Qian Xinzhong, spent the meeting exchanging information about their experiences with participants.

Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali received Qian Xinzhong and other heads of delegations on 26 March.

On 27 March, Qian gave a cocktail party in honor of the heads of delegations at the Chinese Embassy.

The Arab Crescent and Red Cross Society meeting is held annually in order to coordinate medical programs active in Arab countries.

The Chinese delegation will pay a one week-visit to Tunisia following the meeting.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SRI LANKA-PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP ISSUES RESOLUTION

OW030114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] Colombo, 2 Apr (XINHUA)--The Sri Lanka-China Friendship Association earnestly hopes that the Chinese people will continue to score victories in their modernization drive, stated a resolution delivered by the association's General Secretary Wikrama Piyasene to XINHUA this evening.

The resolution was adopted at an annual general meeting of the association held on 30 March.

The resolution said, "The People's Republic of China is marching forward to develop her economy and to complete the modernization of industry, agriculture, national defense, and science and technology. We are confident that by the end of this century China will rank as one of the most powerful and developed countries in the universe."

"China's struggle to gain international unity against hegemonism is receiving fullest co-operation from the people of the world, especially from the countries in the Third World," it said.

It added that "China, who always helps the liberation struggles of the oppressed peoples, raises her voice along with the majority of the other countries of the world against Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and the Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea."

"China's voice of support to the developing nations to emancipate from the unequal economic bonds and to develop mutual economic solidarity among themselves is of utmost strategic importance," the resolution stated.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PRC-INDIA TIES ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN NEW DELHI

OW020305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 2 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--The development of friendly relations between India and China is very important not only for Asia but also for the whole world, said K. R. Narayanan, Indian minister of state for planning, at a meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of the establishment of Sino-Indian diplomatic relations here this afternoon.

In recent years, Narayanan said, bilateral relations between the two countries have been further developed, and cultural exchanges and friendly contacts on the increase. He hoped that the two governments and the two peoples would make greater efforts to push these relations to a new level.

Chinese Ambassador to India Li Lianqing praised the India-China Friendship Association and all Indian friends for their contribution to the development of Sino-Indian friendly relations.

He said, "Both China and India are the most populous countries in the world with abundant natural resources. As we all face the task of safeguarding world peace and developing the national economy, science and culture, there is a lot for us to do. We can help, learn from and complement each other, and expand our cooperation in the economic, trade, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields. The success of such cooperation will certainly be in conformity with the fundamental interests of our two peoples and conducive to world peace and stability. It will also serve the promotion of South-South cooperation and improvement of North-South relations.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FORMATION OF PLO OPPOSITION BODY CRITICIZED

OW280828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Tunis, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Front (PLF) today condemned the formation of the Palestine National Salvation Front (PNSF), a group set up to rival the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

A PLF spokesman said in a statement that the new organization, like Israel and the United States, wants to get rid of the PLO. The spokesman also said the PNSF has crippled the Palestine Democratic Alliance, which had played a positive role in maintaining the leadership and unity of the PLO.

The PLF is trying to disassociate itself from its secretary-general's decision to cooperate with the Damascus-based opposition group. The PLF spokesman stressed that leader Tala't Yaikub was acting alone, and that the PLF as a whole does not support the group.

Tala't Yaikub's action, however, shows there is a crisis within the PLF. The PLF will soon call its 7th Congress to deal with the situation, the spokesman added.

The spokesman reiterated his group's acceptance of the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He called on Palestinian factions outside the PNSF to continue their efforts to restore national unity on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement signed last July by Fatah and four other PLO groups, including the PLF.

The Arab Liberation Front also issued a statement today denouncing the PNSF's creation.

Several mayors and leaders of trade unions and student associations in the occupied land also condemned the PNSF's establishment.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA EXAMINES IRAN-IRAQ WAR SITUATION

OW291754 Beijing XINHUA in English 1448 GMT 29 Mar 85

["News analysis: Strength Trials, Hope of Peace (by Yin Chongjing)"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--The 54-month-old Iran-Iraq war continues to escalate in the air in spite of an apparent winding down of ground fighting.

The Iranian ground offensive, the second since February, 1984, in the oil-rich Al-Hawizah Marshlands straddling the Iran-Iraq border reportedly ended on 18 March with both sides claiming victory. The total death toll claimed by both sides was as high as 30,000.

However soon after the gun-fire died out in the region, Iraq launched three ground offensives against Iran on 19, 21 and 23 March on the southern and northern fronts. Although the attacks were limited in scale, Iraq intended to show the world that it has enough strength to continue the war until Iran accepted peace.

Meanwhile, the "tanker war" in the vital gulf waterway was renewed after a short lull. Iraq claimed that its air force conducted "precise and effective" raids on three "large naval targets" near the Iranian oil export terminal of Khark on 22 and 24 March. The repeated strikes at the gulf shipping demonstrated Iraq's will to block Iran's oil exports until the latter comes to the negotiating table.

The attacks on civilian targets by both countries since 4 March indicated a breakdown of the UN-brokered partial cease-fire agreement reached last June. Iraq listed 30 Iranian cities which would come under Iraqi raids. And Iran retaliated with the warning that all Iraqi cities except four Shiite Moslems' holy sites were within Iranian fire range. By 27 March, Iran fired 6 ground-to-ground missiles at Iraqi capital Baghdad, while Tehran was repeatedly attacked by Iraqi airplanes.

On 19 March, Iraq warned all civilian flights to stay out of all airspace over Iran which they called an "exclusive zone." Iran has threatened more missile attacks on Baghdad if the Iraqi Government carries out its threat.

Observers point out that although Iraq has tried to force Iran to negotiate a peace settlement Iran has not submitted to the Iraqi pressure. The Tehran authorities recently restated that it would fight until the Saddam regime collapses. Nevertheless, Iran is eager to halt the present air raids and the "tanker war," but it is unwilling to end the ground fighting.

Iraq said "no" to the Iranian call for a ban on attacks on civilian centers, adding that there must be a complete ceasefire or the air strikes will continue.

Iraq has 5 to 1 air superiority over Iran, even though the latter recently obtained missile supplies to improve its air force combat capability. Iraq would lose nothing but gain a lot by continuing the tanker war.

Iraq had apparently learned a lesson from the UN-sponsored agreement not to attack civilian targets signed with Iran last June and hoped that the partial ceasefire would lead to an overall settlement to the conflict. But Iran made good use of the ceasefire to prepare its current ground offensive. This is why the Baghdad continues its air raids.

Iran is confident that it could gain the upper hand in ground battles. With its poorly equipped but greater manpower, the Tehran [as received] believes that it could win the war, or at least wear down the Baghdad regime.

Only time will tell if either of the relatively evenly matched enemies can easily topple its rival.

The international community believes that the best alternative for both Iran and Iraq is to heed international calls to stop the bloodshed and negotiate a peaceful settlement.

CSO: 4000/170

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN GUERRILLA SAYS HERAT ALMOST CONTROLLED

OW031857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Islamabad, 3 Apr (XINHUA)--Large parts of Herat City, capital of the western Afghan province of Herat, are under the control of the Afghan Resistance Forces, according to resistance Captain Azizullah Afzali.

The statement was made in an interview published by the latest issue of the fortnightly "Afghan realities" reaching here today.

Afzali, former officer of the Afghan Government Army, is the guerrilla chief of Karakari Base in Gulran District of Herat Province bordering Iran.

He said that the Soviet troops in Herat Province increased to 15,000 in 1984, with their main forces based in the Herat Airport.

The Soviets, he said, are trying to close the border and cut the supply line of the Afghan Resistance Forces leading to Herat Province. "We have positioned 500 Mojahedin (holy war fighters) near the Iran [word indistinct] and other resistance groups are also anticipated to be stationed along the border to form a chain of counter-attacks to foil the Russian attempts," Afzali said.

Since April 1984, he said the Soviets had taken much more brutal actions including frequent air raids. They also had pinned their hopes on spreading their spying network, he added.

"Due to the brutality of the Soviet and Karmal troops," Afzali said, "nearly 70 percent of the population of Herat Province have become refugees and over 80 percent of the farmland were barren. The outskirts of Herat City have suffered the greatest destruction."

The Afghan resistance forces, he noted, are facing three major difficulties. They are in lack of anti-aircraft guns, food, doctors and medicine.

He said, "There is fully unity and solidarity among the Mojahedin in Herat." However, he expressed the hope that a real and lasting unity will emerge among all the organizations of the resistance forces and all of them will assemble under one command some day.

CSO: 4000/170

WESTERN EUROPE

NPC VICE CHAIRMAN MEETS FRG RESEARCH GROUP

OW291000 Beijing XINHUA in English 0905 GMT 29 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Mar (XINHUA)--Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met Eugen Seibold, president of the German Research Society of the Federal Republic of Germany, and his party here this morning.

Yan praised Seibold, also a geologist, and other members of the society for their contributions to the promotion of scientific and cultural exchanges between the two countries.

He said: "We are very pleased to note that since 1981 when the Chinese Ministry of Education and the Academy of Social Sciences of China signed agreements with the German Research Society, bilateral cooperation in science and culture has been expanded."

Seibold said their short visit to China had led to an agreement with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences on the exchange of scientific data. The two sides also plan to convene symposia on economic management and philosophy, he said.

Delegations would be sent by the Chinese Ministry of Education and Academy of Social Sciences and his society to each other's country, he added.

CSO: 4000/170

WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ADMISSION BOOSTS EEC INFLUENCE

OW011947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 1 Apr 85

['News analysis: Spain and Portugal's Admission to EEC'--XINHUA Headline]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)--After eight years of protracted negotiations, the European Economic Community at last agreed to take Spain and Portugal in, only hours before the EEC summit began in Brussels last Friday.

Spain and Portugal will become formal members of the community as of 1 January 1986 after ratification by the national parliaments of the 10 EEC nations and the two Iberian countries. The Iberian entry is widely acclaimed as another landmark in the advance of the community after Greece's admission four years ago.

Portugal applied for EEC membership in March, 1977 and Spain in July the same year. Since then, the community and the two Iberian countries had undergone dozens of rounds of talks, in the course of which the member nations, tormented by the erstwhile economic depression, managed to iron out after much quarrel, the sharp differences over agricultural reform, restraint on farm produce subsidies, and Britain's share of the budget.

Another reason for the reluctance to admit the Iberian countries is that they are relatively less developed and more agriculture-oriented countries with Spain's gross national product only half of and Portugal's one quarter of that of the Federal Republic of Germany. As full-fledged members, they are bound to make claims on the already limited development funds under the EEC budget. More important, their entry will add much of the surplus agricultural produce which is already the community's worst headache.

On the other hand, however, the leaders of the EEC countries are firmly committed to the enlargement of the organization, while Spain and Portugal have been resolved to join and patiently worked toward the end.

Considerations of larger interests finally outweighed the real but minor apprehensions. In the sometimes grueling give-and-take talks, the two Iberian countries and the EEC managed to thrash out solutions to the issues of industrial products tariffs, olive oil, wine, Spain's fishing rights, taking into consideration the interests of all concerned.

Worried over the prospects of the flow of EEC assistance reduced to a trickle by future Iberian claims, Greece threatened to veto the agreement unless its aid was secured. Its objection was overcome at the last minute by a promise to pay Athens 1.5 billion U.S. dollars over seven years under an "integrated Mediterranean program" which will also offer financial aid to the poorer southern areas of France and Italy, mainly in the form of soft loans.

Though some clash of interests and troubles are expected after the Iberian entry, an enlarged EEC from 10 to 12 members will provide new impetus to the Union of Western Europe and will have its impact on the pattern of the present-day world. It will become an integrated market of nearly 320 million population, accounting for some 40 percent of the world trade volume.

In addition, Spain and Portugal's traditional influence in and connections with Latin American countries will help the EEC significantly in opening up new markets.

An enlarged EEC will also be more competitive with the United States and Japan and carry greater weight in world affairs.

But this certainly does not mean that the difficulties that are in the way of Western Europe's union and reconstruction will be any less. The task remains as arduous as ever.

CSO: 4000/170

WESTERN EUROPE

BRIEFS

HUANG HUA MEETS LUXEMBOURG DELEGATION--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Huang Hua of the National People's Congress Standing Committee met here this afternoon a delegation from the Radio and Television Corporation of Luxembourg led by its General Director Gust Graas. Huang briefed the visitors on China's current economic restructuring. After the meeting, Secretary General Kong Mai, of the Chinese Ministry of Radio and Television, and Graas signed a letter of intent on their cooperation in music, advertising, and radio and television broadcasting. The Luxembourg corporation, a Luxembourg-France-Belgium joint venture, is one of the largest commercial broadcasting enterprises in Western Europe. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

SONG PING MEETS FRG DELEGATION--Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Song Ping met with a delegation from the Max-Planck Society led by its Secretary General Ditlich Ranft in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany Dr Per Fischer was present on the occasion. Ranft and his party attended a reception held here yesterday marking the tenth anniversary of the establishment of cooperative relations between the Academy of Sciences of China and the Max-Planck Society. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1031 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

YAN JICI MEETS DUTCH DELEGATION--Beijing, 30 Mar (XINHUA)--Yan Jici, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met and had a friendly talk with a delegation from the Ministry of Education and Science of the Netherlands led by its minister, W. J. Deetman here this afternoon. Dutch Ambassador to China A. G. O. Smitsendonk was present on the occasion. The Dutch visitors arrived here on 28 March at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. While in Beijing Minister Deetman discussed matters related to expanding scientific and educational exchanges between the two countries with leading members from the host academy and the Chinese Ministry of Education. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1549 GMT 30 Mar 85 OW]

FRENCH TO SEND YOUTH DELEGATION--A special Paris to Beijing train will carry 400 young French visitors to China this summer as part of a trip to mark the International Year of Youth, which 1985 has been designated. French Ministry of Youth and Sport spokesman Claude Quenault told CHINA DAILY of the plan yesterday. He said the trip would give the French visitors, aged from 15 to 24, a chance to see China and get to know some of the country's young people.

The train will travel via Belgium, the Democratic Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union to arrive in Beijing on 1 July. During their 19-day stay in China the visitors will meet young Chinese in universities, factories and the countryside. They will also visit many of Beijing's scenic and historical sites. Quenault said his ministry had not organized such a trip for so many youths before. "It will involve many difficulties but I'm sure we will be able to overcome them," he said. [Text] [Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 31 Mar 85 p 3 HK]

PRC ENVOY MEETS FRG LEADERS--Bonn, 31 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Federal Germany An Zhiyuan left here for home today at the end of his tour of duty. Before he left here, Federal German President Richard von Weizsacker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl each met with him and expressed their hope for closer relations between the two countries. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1919 GMT 31 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/170

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRC, GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD TALKS

OW221027 Beijing XINHUA in English 0906 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian said here today that China was willing to further its cooperation with Guinea in various fields to achieve common prosperity and progress.

Wu, who is also a state councillor, made this statement in his talks here this morning with visiting Guinean Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Fodine Toure.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Wu expressed welcome to the delegation led by Toure, the first delegation sent by the New Guinean Government to China.

The coming of the Guinean delegation, Wu said, demonstrated the great importance that the new Guinean Government attached to the development of the friendly cooperation between the two countries.

Toure expressed the hope that his delegation's visit to China, to which the Guinean Government and people attached great importance, would help promote cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

"That is because China is a serious, sincere and efficient interlocutor," he added.

Toure also briefed his Chinese counterpart on the domestic and foreign policies of the new Guinean regime since it took power in April, 1984.

The Chinese foreign minister in turn told Toure that it was a basic principle of China's foreign policy to safeguard world peace and oppose hegemonism.

Mariamama Diallo Barry, Guinean minister of labor and social affairs, and other members of the Guinean delegation as well as Guinean Ambassador to China Fode Djibril Camara were present at the talks.

CSO: 4000/170

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

RWANDAN PRESIDENT MEETS VISITING CPC DELEGATION

OW251147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 25 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 25 Mar (XINHUA)--Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana had a cordial talk Saturday with visiting friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Jiang Guanghua, deputy head of the CPC Central Committee's International Liaison Department, according to reports from Kigali.

Habyarimana, who is also president of the Rwandan National Revolutionary Movement for Development, expressed satisfaction at the friendly cooperation between the two countries and the two parties. He said he hoped for closer cooperation between them. He asked the delegation to convey his regards to the party and state leaders of China.

The delegation arrived in Rwanda on 19 March and will leave for home tomorrow.

During their stay in Rwanda, the delegation paid calls on Bonaventure Habimana, secretary general of the Rwandan Revolutionary Movement for Development, Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and some other party and state leaders.

CSO: 4000/170

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

U.S. OFFICIAL ON NAMIBIA'S INDEPENDENCE

OW281824 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Nairobi, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, in an interview with the pan-African News Agency, insisted that Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola must remain a precondition for granting independence to Namibia.

During the interview which was carried in the KENYA TIMES today, Crocker said "the presence of 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola is a fact with which we must deal in graining the agreement of South Africa to move ahead toward Namibian independence." Peace in the region could be realized if all foreign troops are withdrawn, the Cubans from Angola and South Africans from Namibia, he added.

He insisted that South Africa's implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia's independence and its subsequent pullout from Namibia are contingent on a parallel agreement on a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola.

However, Angola and other African countries are opposed to linking the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola with the pullout of South African troops from Namibia.

The U.S. assistant secretary said the United States is currently exploring ways to narrow the differences between Angola and South Africa. He said he held talks with Angolan officials in Cape Verde and with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Cape Town last week.

Crocker indicated that the United States does not favor a proposal made by the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity to convene an extraordinary session of the UN Security Council with a view to speeding up Namibia's independence in accordance with UN Resolution 435.

CSO: 4000/170

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICAN

JI PENGFEI MEETS ANGOLAN SPORTS OFFICIALS

OW281704 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 28 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--State Councillor Ji Pengfei of China met in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon with Ruy Mingas, Angolan secretary of state for physical education and sports.

Ji Pengfei told the visitors that both Angola and China are developing countries sharing the same goal and tasks. The Chinese people have persistently been supporting the Angolan people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for safeguarding national independence. The Chinese state councillor said he expected a continuous and all-round improvement of the Sino-Angolan relations.

Mingas replied that from their experience in the struggle for independence and national liberation, the Angolan people have learned that to overcome the present difficulties we can expect the brotherly support from the Chinese people.

The Angolan secretary of state also handed to Ji Pengfei a letter for Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang from Angolan President Jose Eduardo do Santos.

The Angolan visitors will leave here tomorrow for a tour of Shanghai and will leave Beijing for home next Monday.

CSO: 4000/170

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

BRIEFS

FOOD AID TO BOTSWANA--Gaborone, 28 Mar (XINHUA)--China has decided to provide Botswana with 500 tons of maize to alleviate the country's food shortage which has resulted from a four-year long drought. This was announced by Tian Changsong, charge d'affaires of the Chinese Embassy here, on behalf of the Chinese Government, during his meeting with Botswana Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning Peter Mmusi today. The Chinese Government's decision follows a recent appeal from Botswana President Quett Masire to the world community at large to provide food aid for the vast areas suffering from the drought. About 70 percent of Botswana's rural population is said to be affected. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 28 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/170

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL LEGISLATION STRESSED

Beijing JIAOYU YANJIU [EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 1, Jan 85 pp 3-8

[Article by Zhang Chengxian [1728 2110 0341]: Adapted From the Speech Given at the Seminar on Educational Legislation Sponsored by the Committee on Cultural and Health Affairs of the National People's Congress]

[Text] Educational legislation is an issue of vital importance that requires immediate resolution. Proposals concerning educational legislation have been made by many deputies to the National People's Congress and by CPC members. A number of scholars, experts and prominent figures in the field of education have also pleaded for it in newspapers and magazines. All this is evidence of the fact that educational legislation is the will and desire of people in the field of education and also of the general public. Leading comrades of the party Central Committee have also expressed concern over the issue. Comrade Yaobang recently instructed the Ministry of Education to study the proposal made by one of the editors at the People's Education Publishing House regarding educational legislation. Committee director Peng Zhen has also asked the Committee on Educational, Scientific, Literary and Health Affairs of the National People's Congress to study a similar proposal made by three professors from the north-eastern area. In his report to the party's 12th National Congress Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that "socialist democracy must be closely integrated with socialist legislation in order to be systematized and legalized" and that "our party should continue to lead the people in devising and perfecting legislation." Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, China has achieved considerable progress in legislative work and in perfecting the socialist legal system. Legislation in the field of economics has witnessed particularly rapid progress; many special regulations have been formulated or are being drafted. However, work in educational legislation has progressed slowly and has been neglected to a certain extent. Since the founding of the nation, the State Council, leading educational departments and local people's governments have formulated and issued a number of regulations, orders and ordinances concerning education, including provisional operational guideline for colleges, high schools and elementary schools. Subsequent to the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, more ordinances have been revised or formulated, including guidelines for high school and elementary school students, "Rules on Academic Degrees in the PRC," "Regulations Concerning the Testing of People Who Have Acquired Higher Education Through Self-study," etc. The Ministry of Education is currently in the process of formulating "Legislation

Concerning Methods To Popularize Primary Education." Despite all this, China's educational legislation is underdeveloped and unsystematic; moreover, the ordinances that have been issued are predominantly single-item regulations of an administrative nature--few are of a legislative nature issued by state legislative agencies. This phenomenon, can be attributed to the fact that education has for a long time been neglected and that people are not sufficiently aware of the importance of educational legislation. Many comrades hold the view that "as long as the party's policy is in effect, there is no need for legislation." Of course, the policy of the party should be implemented thoroughly; on the other hand, it is not of a legislative nature and needs legal recognition from the state's legislative organs. As early as during the anti-Japanese War, Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out that the implementation of cultural and educational policies required the cooperation of all people and an integration with governmental ordinances. The governmental ordinances he referred to fell into the category of educational legislation, which means that the Liberated Zone was administered not only by policies but also the law. Today we have secured political control over the entire nation and China's educational undertaking has witnessed impressive progress. There are more than 200 million college, high school and elementary school students and over 900,000 universities, high schools and elementary schools in the nation. Education has become an exceedingly important undertaking that involves tens of thousands of households. This is why it is particularly significant to stress and perfect educational legislation in order to assure the healthy development of our educational undertaking. Only educational legislation can prevent education from being run by the whims of individuals. Only legislation will enable us to administer the educational undertaking according to the law and avoid the phenomenon whereby policies are totally dependent upon the human element to function.

The circumstances we face are highly advantageous to educational legislation, which is urgently needed. It may be said that the time for educational legislation has come.

- 1) The fact that China now has a new constitution means that the development of its socialist democracy and legal system has entered a new stage. The general principles of the new constitution offer a complete and systematic description of the educational undertaking and should be used as the legal foundation for educational legislation.
- 2) Education has been described as one of the strategic keypoints in China's economic development and plays an important role in the construction of socialist spiritual civilization. The attempt to classify education as a key-point project shows that we have taken a giant step forward in our understanding of socialism. It has profound significance and can direct us in our future endeavors. The most fundamental task for the proletariat after it has seized political power is to develop the productive forces in our society and raise the material and cultural levels of the people as fast as possible. The most basic means to achieve this goal is to develop education and raise the cultural, scientific and technological levels and political consciousness of the working masses. It is urgently needed in a country that has 1 billion people and a terribly weak economic and cultural condition. We are delighted that more and more people have recognized the importance of this task and the educational front has witnessed some of the most encouraging developments since Liberation. All this is advantageous to educational legislation in China.

3) The 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee held recently is an event of profound historical significance. The CPC Central Committee's resolution on economic reform points out that "scientific technology and education are crucial to the development of the national economy and are becoming increasingly important in the strategic sense as we engage in economic reform." Educational legislation should be guided and inspired by this instruction.

4) During the past 35 years, we have accumulated both positive and negative experiences in the field of education. We have learned from them the importance and necessity of educational legislation. Like other fronts, China's education has witnessed considerable progress during the past 35 years; on the other hand, it has also experienced a stormy period and was devastated by the "gang of four" during the 10 years of upheaval. However, because of these setbacks and negative and devastating experiences, the party and those in the field of education are now more aware of the role and function of education in the construction of socialism, the direction toward which education should progress, how intellectuals should be treated and the importance of educational legislation. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, our party has made special efforts to summarize the experiences accumulated during the past 35 years. This has not only led the educational undertaking unto the right track but has also laid the foundation for educational legislation in China.

5) Educational legislation is not a completely new concept in China. It was stressed as early as around the time of the democratic revolution. The right of the masses of workers and peasants to be educated was assured by the "Constitution of the Chinese Soviet Republic," which instructed that even under the harsh circumstances of the revolutionary war, efforts should be made to popularize education and lead young laborers to learn about politics and culture. During the anti-Japanese War, the "Political Guideline of the Anti-Japanese Democratic Regime" advocated constructing cultural education, raising the people's cultural and political levels, popularizing compulsory education by sponsoring schools of every level, developing social education, eliminating illiteracy, stressing cadre education, enhancing ideological and cultural levels, encouraging independent research efforts, respecting intellectuals, upgrading the quality of education and improving teachers' and students' living conditions. In October 1948, as we won one battle after another in the revolutionary war, the Committee on Administrative Affairs in the northeast issued "Directives on Work in Education," which instructed that the primary mission of work in education was to nurture a large number of intellectuals who were cultured, skilled in scientific technology and ideologically sound and which demanded that administrative organizations subsidize colleges, high schools and vocational schools of one kind or another. In 1949, the people's government in northern China also decided to consolidate existing universities and train teachers to teach in schools of various levels.

Subsequent to the founding of the nation, we have formulated a large number of ordinances concerning education. How education should be approached is delineated in the "Common Programme" passed by the first CPPCC in China's first and third constitutions and in the constitution passed by the Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress that is presently in effect.

A large number of educational ordinances and legal documents of a legislative nature have also been issued by the State Council, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of Education, concerned departments and ministries and people's governments in various localities. All of the above-mentioned directives and resolutions may function as reference material for educational legislation.

In recent years, China's educational undertaking has witnessed many encouraging signs. Regional educational ordinances have been formulated in certain provinces and cities, among which are the "Provisional Guideline for Popularizing Compulsory Primary Education in Jiangsu Province" and the "Provisional Guideline for Eliminating Illiteracy in Jiangsu Province" passed by the 2d Session of Jiangsu's 6th People's Congress in 1984, the "Guideline for Popularizing Compulsory Primary Education in Fujian Province" and the "Guideline for Higher Education for Adults (Draft)" passed by the 9th session of the Standing Committee of Fujian's 6th People's Congress and the "Rules on Popularizing Compulsory Primary Education in Anhui Province" passed by the 10th session of the Standing Committee of Anhui's 6th People's Congress. Recently, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region issued two proposals concerning the popularization of primary education and the restructuring of secondary education. Liaoning Province is also engaged in formulating the "Guideline for Popularizing Compulsory Primary Education." Similar ordinances are being drafted by Tianjin, Shanghai, Shanxi and other provinces. Even more regulations, orders and regional ordinances have been passed by the people's congresses and governments in various countries. Moreover, concerned departments of the government are devoting more energy to work in educational legislation. The Ministry of Education is evaluating some of the educational ordinances devised in the past, is attempting to revise further the guideline for popularizing compulsory primary education and is in the process of formulating the "Temporary Guideline for Running Institutions of Higher Learning and Vocational Secondary Schools With Societal Cooperation." The people's government of Beijing Municipality also issued the "Exploratory Methods To Run Schools in Beijing With Societal Cooperation" in 1984. Also, experts and scholars have been writing on the subject of educational legislation. All this is undoubtedly beneficial to educational legislation in the future.

How can we initiate work in educational legislation actively? I would like to suggest that we approach in the following five ways.

I. Study Earnestly and Grasp Fully the Essence of Documents Issued by the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee; Strengthen People's Faith in Educational Legislation.

The document issued by the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee on economic reform is of profound historical significance and offers a uniquely Chinese approach to political economics by integrating Marxism-Leninism with the realities in China. The document stresses that "scientific technology and education are crucial to the development of the national economy." Comrade Deng Xiaoping recently stated that all 10 items in the resolution on economic reform are important; however, item No 9, which can be summarized with the phrase "respect knowledge and revere talent," is of special significance because the key to success lies in discovering and promoting talent. In one

of the speeches made during his recent inspection tour in Shandong, Comrade Yaobang urged us to foster this concept among the people. The party Central Committee has made corresponding resolutions on the reform of the systems of education and scientific technology. We are greatly inspired, and our faith is strengthened, by these measures. We must adhere to the resolutions of the party Central Committee and Comrade Deng Xiaoping's "three directions" by integrating the general principle of Marxism with the realities in China and by assuming an approach suitable to the conditions in China in order to form a socialist educational legislative system that is uniquely Chinese.

II. Enhance People's Understanding of the Legal System; Further Increase People's Awareness of the Urgency and Importance of Educational Legislation.

1) We must have educational legislation in order to assure that education plays a strategic role in the construction of socialism. Despite the fact that people are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of education, a number of comrades, having been conditioned and influenced by "leftist" ideology, still do not fully comprehend its profound strategic significance in the construction of the two kinds of civilization and have failed to treat it as a major issue. This is why we need to rely on not only ideological mobilization but also legislation to secure its strategic position and achieve tangible results.

2) We must have educational legislation so that the party's educational policy can be implemented thoroughly. The constitution instructs that the state is responsible for the well-rounded moral, intellectual and physical development of young people, teenagers and children. However, we presently encounter great obstacles in our pursuit of a fully developed education. For example, the fact that we overemphasize the proportion of students entering schools of a higher grade has led us to neglect moral and physical education, burden students with an excessively heavy workload and ignore ideological and political education; as a result, the students' health continues to deteriorate. This is why it is vitally important to the future of the party and state that we work out the details concerning and standardize our educational policy through legislative procedures in order to produce people who are socialist-minded and professionally competent and who can be a reserve labor force. Educational policies must be delineated through the legislative process; educational legislation assures the thorough implementation of educational policies.

3) We must have educational legislation to assure and expedite educational development. Article 19 of the constitution instructs us to popularize compulsory primary education and develop secondary, vocational, higher and preschool education. This is the legal basis upon which education should progress and upon which we formulate educational ordinances in accordance with the conditions in China so that our educational undertaking can be conducted within the framework of the law. Some comrades have voiced the opinion that "throughout the past several decades, we felt that successful implementation of the educational policy relied upon a competent leader who supported the cause. The fact of the matter is that 'the government office is always there while the official's tenure is transient.' The same policy was never carried on by more than one leader. Our education has been run by people and not the law." It is the view of some comrades that, due to the mentality of small-scale production and traditional educational ideas, a number of comrades have failed to emphasize vocational education and to recognize the close ties between vocational education and modernization and are indifferent to vocational education. These facts bespeak the necessity of using legislation to assure educational development.

4) We must have educational legislation in order to coordinate the internal operation of the educational undertaking with external factors. Proletarian education is closely tied in with other revolutionary causes, particularly social, political, economic, scientific and technological enterprises. Corresponding changes in the educational system must be made to keep up with economic reform so that the total industrial and agricultural output can be quadrupled by the end of the century. The reform of the educational system involves restructuring secondary education and developing vocational technical education and a labor system. It must be conducted on the basis of the conditions in China. In carrying out measures to reform education, we must "utilize all our capabilities" and bring into full play the initiative of people in all sectors and fields. Only educational legislation can assure the development and the normal progress of education. Educational legislation is also needed to coordinate relations among schools of various kinds and among different administrative levels so that each can attend to its own duties.

5) We must have educational legislation in order to implement thoroughly the party's policy toward intellectuals. The 9 million or so instructors who teach in schools of various levels and kinds engage in a task that is complicated and difficult. They are schooled in cultural and scientific matters and have received vocational training of one kind or another. They play an important role among China's intellectuals. It is significant in the strategic sense that we stress the nurturing of teachers and improve the quality of education. It is common knowledge that subsequent to the smashing of the "gang of four" and particularly since the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the party and government have instituted a series of effective reform measures which eliminated "leftist" influence, implemented the policy toward intellectuals, elevated the political and social status of intellectuals and improved their working and living conditions. However, the implementation of the policy toward intellectuals is encountering obstacles. The social status of high school and elementary school teachers is low. Their salaries, rewards, benefits and housing conditions are highly inadequate. In many localities, intellectuals are still being discriminated against and incidents whereby teachers are assaulted and beaten up still occur. High school and elementary school teachers currently demonstrate signs of dissatisfaction. According to comrades from Beijing's Institute of Education and Science, since the municipal committee's 1979 decision to freeze the outflow of backbone teachers, more than 300 have transferred to other localities from the suburban area, and another 800 have left since April 1981. In total, over 1,100 backbone teachers, or one-fifth of the total number, have gone to other places. Certain comrades have expressed concern over this trend. This phenomenon is evidence of the urgent need for legislation in order to assure the accurate implementation of the policy toward intellectuals and to raise the social status of teachers and improve their working conditions and livelihood. This is an issue of major significance that affects the future of China.

6) We must have educational legislation so that we can run education on the basis of the realities in China and in accordance with the law. Educational legislation offers theoretical guidance scientifically regarding the nature, purpose, system, and contents and methods of running schools so that rules can be formed on the basis of the science of education, education can be administered in an orderly and accurate manner according to ordinances and high-quality talent can be nurtured.

III. Establish an Educational Legislation System That Is Uniquely Chinese Through Overall Planning.

Educational legislation must comply with conditions in China. There must be overall planning and work should be done in order of importance and urgency. We must be cautious in our effort--we should not be hasty nor should we be dilatory. We may formulate elementary and single-item educational ordinances simultaneously in order to meet the demands of socialist modernization and the reform and development of education. The following educational ordinances are desperately needed in China:

1) Ordinances concerning the basics of education. These cover overall educational planning and delineate the role, function and goal of education and the organization, academic systems and administrative structures of schools of various levels and kinds. The formulation of ordinances concerning the basics of education is a truly complicated and difficult process; however, it provides certain basic principles concerning the major problems related to education. The state should organize people to initiate this process and categorize the "Ordinances Concerning the Basics of Education in the PRC" as one of the keypoint projects and research targets of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan."

First, on the role and function of education: the issue, which was not resolved in Chairman Mao's "On the 10 Major Relations," has been clarified by the 3d Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, the 12th National Congress and the 3d Plenum of the 12th party Central Committee.

Second, on the goal of education: Chairman Mao instructed in his 1957 article "On Handling Correctly Conflicts Among the People" that "our education should aim at producing cultured laborers who are well developed morally, intellectually and physically and who have a socialist consciousness." In 1958, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council suggested in "Directives on Work in Education" that "education should serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor." The issue was touched upon by the 6th Plenum of the 11th party Central Committee, and the "three directions" proposed recently by Comrade Deng Xiaoping offer an even clearer guiding ideology. The issue concerning goal of education and how they should be defined will definitely be resolved. We should redefine our educational goal now that we have entered a new historical era.

Third, on the structure of education: as we form systems of general-course and vocational, technical, higher and adult education, we must coordinate relations among them.

Fourth, on the managerial system: this issue will definitely be resolved if the party Central Committee devotes itself to it.

Fifth, on the academic system: this is an issue that requires much research and experimentation. I believe that there should be a fundamental system which encompasses a variety of formats.

In short, ordinances concerning the basics of education delineate major goals and principles and can guide us when we formulate specific regulations. We should eschew a rigid and inflexible system since China covers a vast area of land with drastically different geographic features and levels of economic and cultural development. The system should be characterized by unity; on the other hand, it should also be flexible. A unitary approach would be counterproductive.

2) Ordinances concerning the popularization of compulsory primary education: these ordinances cover the details of compulsory primary education, including its system, funds, teachers, conditions for running schools and the managerial system. The State Council has recently reached resolutions on certain major problems confronting the rural areas with respect to popularizing compulsory primary education. Its resolution on collecting the educational surtax aims at resolving one of the most difficult problems in popularizing primary education. As conditions for this kind of ordinance have matured, it is now the will and desire of the public to present the resolution to the National People's Congress for passage. Certain problems concerning the same issue in the urban areas also await resolution. We should study and pay extra attention to the proposals made by Shanghai to extend education to 9 (at the junior high school level) or 12 years (at senior high school level) in order to meet the demands of social and economic progress. We hope that our comrades in Shanghai can lead us in this area and that we can learn from their experiences.

3) Ordinances concerning funding for education: these specify the proper percentage of educational funding in the state's budget and provide rules regarding its source, allocation and management. This issue is of the utmost importance and should be resolved through legislative efforts.

Despite the fact that in recent years the state has experienced financial difficulties, funding for education has increased steadily; however, it is still less than either funding for other undertakings or the international standard for funding. In recent years, most of the increase in educational funding went to individuals, that is to say, the money has been spent mostly on wages, subsidies, labor insurance and welfare and the amount spent on teaching is pathetically small. The purpose of increasing educational funds--improving the quality of education--has not been realized. This can be attributed mainly to the fact that funding for education is terribly inadequate and that its rate of increase does not correspond to the pace of educational development.

Therefore, we must see to it that funding for education increases and that conditions for running schools improve in order to upgrade the quality of education. On the other hand, realistically speaking, it is difficult for the state to shoulder the financial burden alone; we should insist on "utilizing all capabilities" by pooling resources through a variety of channels. We need legislation to assure that funding for education remains stable. First, we must decide upon the proper percentage of funding for education in the state's spending plan; it should be in keeping with the fact that education is a key-point project in economic development. While increasing educational funds steadily, the state should at least make sure that the rate of increase corresponds to that in spending. As we face huge deficits in this area, the rate of

increase in educational funds must exceed that in spending. Second, we must make sure that regional educational investments are reasonably apportioned in relation to total expenditures. Local funding for education should increase each year, and its rate of increase should also exceed that in local spending. Third, we must appropriate a certain amount of the tax money collected from factories and enterprises to run the schools. We recommend that "Laws Regarding Educational Tax" be formulated and the money be used on education, particularly general-course education, so that there will always be adequate financing for the cause.

4) Ordinances concerning teachers: these cover the qualifications, training, evaluation, employment and the treatment of, and rewards given to, teachers. People have been appealing for immediate formulation of ordinances concerning teachers. Many comrades have expressed concern over the fact that the salaries and social status of high school and elementary school teachers are low and that teachers have shown signs of discontent. Secondary and primary education is fundamental and affects the quality of an entire generation. The competence of teachers is instrumental to successful general-course education. In order to improve the quality of teachers and draw more talent into the field of education, the salaries and social status of high school and elementary school teachers must be raised. This is a problem that requires immediate solution through legislation. One issue that is closely associated with this question is how to strengthen normal education. Normal education must proceed everything else and must be stressed in the same manner that economic keypoint projects are. I have been thinking about this issue and would like to offer the following proposals: 1) the state should invest hundreds of millions of yuan in normal education for 5 consecutive years; 2) normal schools should be given special assistance, including financial aid, scholarships and a greater living allowance to students; 3) teachers should be paid fluctuating first-grade wages; and 4) we should conduct independent recruiting work. I think these are the prerequisites for successful, normal education.

In addition to these ordinances, some comrades have also suggested the formulation of ordinances to protect schools. As ordinances concerning teachers, funding for education and the perfection of schools involve the human, financial and material aspects of education, they should be devised as quickly as possible. There should also be a liberal approach to ordinances concerning vocational, higher, adult and national education. Studies should be conducted before we formulate these ordinances.

IV. Be Aggressive in Studying Educational Legislation.

We have talked about the necessity and urgency of educational legislation and recognize that it involves a difficult and complicated process. However, we can accomplish this task as long as we understand the circumstances and work with one another. Some comrades are excited but also cautious about engaging in legislative work; they are worried that people might have different views on the issue. Trial legislation efforts have proven that the legislative process is one that unifies ideology and facilitates reform. We should be determined in our efforts to overcome these obstacles and aim at formulating educational ordinances within 3 to 5 years. I would like to offer the following suggestions on how to accomplish this glorious and yet difficult task:

1) Summarize earnestly our experiences in the field of education. Since the founding of the nation, the educational undertaking has had both positive and negative results. In formulating educational ordinances we may take these experiences into consideration. We should summarize our experiences in an earnest and concrete manner.

2) Integrate Marxism-Leninism with Chinese socialism. Conduct legislative work in the same spirit as we engage in reform efforts. Educational reform is necessary because the national economic system is being restructured. As the national economy and educational undertaking progress rapidly, new circumstances and conflicts arise one after another and the internal and external factors that affect education are even more complex. This is why we have to study the essence of the 3d Plenum of the 12th Party Central Committee, unify ideological awareness, conduct investigations and research earnestly, be well informed, be extensive in making analyses, study issues thoroughly and arrive at scientific conclusions. In order to achieve this goal, we should work side by side with the public; we cannot simply confine ourselves in the ivory tower. We should engage in intensive and careful investigations and research, summarize our experiences in educational reform and conduct legislative work in the same spirit that we carry out reform. Only these measures will enable us to formulate and draft laws that comply with the conditions in China and that are legally binding and effective in offering protection or control.

3) Study and borrow from educational ordinances in other countries.

Subsequent to World War II, the development of education became an issue much emphasized in many countries. Many measures, including those related to educational legislation, have been put into effect. For example, the first step Japan took to improve its education after the war was to issue educational ordinances, and the "Basic Ordinances Concerning Education" and "Ordinances Concerning Academic Education" were the earliest ones. After the Soviet Union launched its man-made satellite in 1957, the United States cried out in alarm that its education was lagging behind and began to engage in reform efforts. The first thing it did was to issue the "National Defense Education Act," which has been characterized by those in the field of education as a "landmark document in the history of American education." Between 1964 and 1967, the Soviet Union revised a series of educational ordinances. In 1973, it issued the "Educational Outline of the USSR and All Allied Republics," which functions as the guideline and fundamental law of the Soviet Union's educational undertaking. Educational legislation is also much emphasized in North Korea, Romania, Yugoslavia and other countries. In the spirit of "applying foreign knowledge in the Chinese context," we should study and borrow from other countries. We should particularly study the ordinances that have been formulated to meet the demands of modernization in terms of their macrostructure.

4) Follow the mass line by soliciting ideas from the public.

We can learn from our experience in revising the constitution. The entire process, including actual revision and discussions, lasted 2 years. The numerous discussions involved not only the members of the Committee on Constitutional Revision but also all the people. The extent of the discussions was unprecedented. The involvement of the public helped to develop a democratic style of work and the birth of a new constitution which contains the wisdom of

the people. We should assume the same approach in educational legislation by carrying out policies in a democratic fashion, soliciting ideas extensively and engaging in a continuous process of revising until all ordinances are absolutely perfect.

V. Implement Organizational Measures; Mobilize All Sectors; Succeed in Educational Legislation.

Educational legislation is a giant systematic project whose completion requires mobilizing and organizing people in all sectors. Under the guidance of the State Council, efforts should be made by the Ministry of Education, concerned departments and the committees on educational, scientific, literary and public health affairs of the National People's Congress and various localities. It has been suggested that an organization in charge of studying and formulating educational ordinances be formed. We have three options with respect to this issue. The first option, which is by far the most effective, involves the forming of a center for research in educational legislation under the guidance of the State Council; the second option involves the forming of such a center under the supervision of the Committee on Educational, Scientific, Literary and Public Health Affairs of the National People's Congress; the third option involves the formation of such a center under the guidance of the Ministry of Education. The research center should contain a special study group, which organizes experts in various fields to conduct research in legislation and to formulate ordinances. The founding of such a center should be the concern of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the State Council, the Ministry of Education and other concerned departments.

Some comrades have also suggested that we include the large number of experienced and competent retired senior cadres and instructors in our effort in educational legislation. I think it is a good idea.

Moreover, educational legislation should also be propelled by the two kinds of aggressiveness. We may begin by formulating ordinances concerning general-course education. This has already been done in many provinces. We hope that the committees on educational, scientific, literary and public health affairs in various provinces, cities, and autonomous regions will keep us informed of their progress so that we can learn from one another's experiences.

12680
CSO: 4005/581

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES FOR DAQING OIL WORKERS

OW270330 Beijing XINHUA in English 0248 GMT 27 Mar 85

[Text] Harbin, 27 Mar (XINHUA)--Oil workers, once symbols of hard life and arduous struggle in China, now relax on the dance floor, at the movies or in the pool.

Daqing, China's biggest oil-field, has spent 33.7 million yuan (about 11.9 million U.S. dollars) on recreational facilities in the past six years, say officials.

A 40,000-seat outdoor stadium and a broadcasting station are being built.

The oil-field, now pumping 50 million tons of crude a year, half China's total, was begun in 1960 in a wilderness where workers lived in earthen-walled huts often with no vegetables.

The leftism of the 1966-76 cultural revolution gave a spartan flavor to later housing and facilities.

But since 1979, three million square meters of accommodation have gone up for Daqing's 200,000 people, and on holidays smartly-clad workers flock to the downtown Sartu District.

Sartu's 3,600-square-meter XINHUA Book Store is Heilongjiang Province's biggest, and its children's palace's distorting mirrors and electronic games delight a not exclusively juvenile clientele.

You can hit the dance halls in Sartu or take the plunge in its 7,800-square-meter natatorium.

Even outer Daqing is dotted with parks, libraries, stadiums and places of entertainment.

There are five parks, 44 clubs, 31 libraries and 1,600 other facilities such as recreation rooms for retired officials, workers' homes and children's pleasure grounds.

Local government and firms have organized troupes of modern drama, song and dance, Pingju Opera (a local style) and folklore. Film projection teams tour the oil-field, and theatrical troupes occasionally visit from Beijing, Harbin and elsewhere.

Trade unions, youth leagues and other organizations have sponsored nearly 4,000 events since 1979, including singing competitions, concerts, sports meets and exhibitions of art, calligraphy, photography, ice-carving, flowers and ornamental plants.

CSO: 4000/169

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FERTILITY OF CHINESE WOMEN ANALYZED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 6, 29 Nov 84
pp 11-20

[Zha Ruichuan [2686 3843 0278] of the Demographic Theory Institute, China People's University, and Ji Yonghua [1323 0737 5478] of the General Population Census Office of the State Council: "Analysis of Fertility Conditions of Chinese Women"]

[Text] The 1982 General Population Census of China provided detailed data on the fertility of Chinese women. At present, totals derived from 10 percent samples have been compiled. Based on these data, this paper analyzes the fertility of Chinese women for a valid assessment of the current fertility level and for ways to make further reductions in the birthrate.

I. Status and Historical Trends of the Birth Level of the Chinese Population

From the reported totals of the 1982 General Population Census, compiled manually, in 1981 there were 20,689,704 births in mainland China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions--a birthrate of 20.91 per 1,000 population. This figure is much lower than the comparable figures in the 1950's and 1960's (see Table 1 and Figure 1). Compared to the 1952 figure, when the First 5-Year Plan began, the 1981 figure is 43 percent lower; compared to the highest birthrate in 1963, the 1981 figure is more than 50 percent lower. This reduction is quite large and its rate is high. Clearly, this reveals a gradual drop in China's birth level as economic development and the execution of planned parenthood take place.

Table 1. China's Birthrate for Selected Years.

年份 (1)	出生率 (%) (2)
1949	36.00
1952	37.00
1957	34.03
1961	18.02
1963	43.37
1965	37.88
1970	33.43
1971	30.65
1975	23.01
1979	17.82
1981	20.91

Source of Data: ZHONGGUO TONGJI NIANJIAN--YIJIU BASAN [CHINA STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1983] and "Zhongguo Disanci Renkou Pucha Di Zhuyao Shuzi [Primary Data in China's Third General Population Census]."

Key:

1. Year
2. Birthrate per 1,000 Population

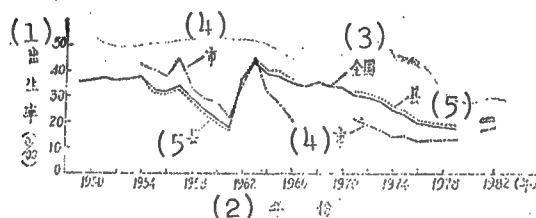


Figure 1. China's Birthrates over the Years

Key:

1. Birthrate per 1,000 Population
2. Year
3. Nationwide
4. Municipalities
5. Counties

This pattern of changing birthrates over 30 years, however, is not uniform. In the early 1950's, the birthrates climbed to a high level, over 36 per 1,000 population and persisted for 5 to 6 years due to the return to peacetime conditions after a long war, rapid economic restoration and growth and stability in the people's standard of living. After the mid-1950's, the state began to publicize the problem of planned parenthood, and then the birthrate gradually declined. During the difficult years, 1959 through 1961, the birthrate dropped from 29.22 per 1,000 population in 1959 to 18.02 per 1,000 population in 1961. With the ensuing economic recovery, the birthrate also rose rapidly, making up for the previous 3 low years, to 37.01 in 1962 and 43.37 per 1,000 population in 1963, the highest level in history. Besides the slightly higher birthrate in 1968, the figure gradually decreased but the high level of up to 33 per 1,000 population was always maintained up to the late 1960's. The big drop in the birthrate began in the early 1970's. The 1970 birthrate was still as high as 33.43 per 1,000 population; the 1981 figure was as low as 20.91 per 1,000 population. Over this span of 11 years, the reduction was 37.5 percent--an annual reduction of 4.2 percent. A reduction rate this large has rarely been

seen anywhere else in the world, obviously the outcome of vigorous promotion of planned parenthood since the 1970's. In looking at the variation in birthrates since the People's Republic was founded, one sees that the birthrates fluctuated at high levels before 1970, but since 1970 the rates began a rapid transition from high to low levels. This historical trend can be clearly seen from Figure 1. Through the 11 years of persistent reduction, China's 1981 birthrate was lower by about one-third under the average world level of 29 per 1,000 population. China's birthrate is lower than that in many developing countries. However, there is still a sizable gap compared to the economically developed countries (one-half to one-third higher) such as the United States, France and Japan. It is apparent that there is still a potential for a further reduction in China's birthrates (see Table 2).

Table 2. Birthrates in Certain World Countries

		2	
国 1 家	出生率 (‰)	国 1 家	出生率 (‰) 2
3 尼日利亚(1976—80)	49.8	9 罗马尼亚(1980)	18.0
4 巴基斯坦(1976—80)	43.1	10 苏联(1980)	18.3
5 秘 鲁(1981)	38.6	11 美国(1981)	15.9
6 印 度(1978)	33.2	12 法国(1981)	14.9
7 中 国(1981)	20.9	13 日本(1981)	13.0
8 波 兰(1981)	18.9		

Source of Data: 1981 DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, United Nations, and "Zhongguo Disanci Renkou Pucha Di Zhuyao Shuzi [Primary Data in China's Third General Population Census].

Key:

1. Country
2. Birthrate per 1,000 Population
3. Nigeria
4. Pakistan
5. Peru
6. India
7. China
8. Poland
9. Romania
10. Soviet Union
11. U.S.
12. France
13. Japan

We can see that there is an apparent distinction between the urban and rural areas in the fluctuating and changing trend of the birthrate in China. In the mid- and late 1950's, birthrates in municipalities were consistently higher than those in the countries (see Table 3 and Figure 1). This was largely due to the climbing birthrates in the municipalities as large numbers of youths moved to the municipalities during the early post-liberation era. After 1957, both the urban and rural birthrates were affected by general social and economic conditions, resulting in a simultaneous large drop to the lowest level in 1961. The difference in the two rates (urban and rural) was 4.64 per 1,000 population in 1961; the difference approached 4.94 per 1,000 population in

1954. What this reveals is the following: (1) before 1961, urban birthrates were consistently higher than those in the rural areas; and (2) the variation in urban and rural birthrates was generally synchronous. However, after the urban and rural birthrates returned to their highest levels in 1963, the urban versus rural birthrate changed. The birthrates in counties declined only slightly from the high compensating level in 1963; however, the birthrates in the municipalities rapidly decreased to 21 per 1,000 and below within 3 years. Later, the urban birthrates were consistently and considerably lower than the birthrates in the counties. Apparently, the planned parenthood campaign (whose promotion began in 1963) was stronger in the municipalities. This also shows fairly clearly that city women have a stronger desire for birth control than their rural sisters. The universal, positive response echoes the government's promotion and organizing with a significant outcome. Urban reaction to the enforcement of nationwide planned parenthood in the early 1970's was more rapid. The difference in urban and rural birthrates broadened from 10.5 per 1,000 population in 1971 to almost 12 per 1,000 population. After 1976, the urban birthrates stopped their decline and rose slightly year after year. The birthrates in the counties consistently decreased and began to increase after 1979. Thus, the gap between the urban and rural birthrates was gradually narrowed.

Table 3.

1 年 份	2 出生率 (‰)	
	3 市 4 县	
	3 市	4 县
1954	42.45	37.51
1957	44.48	32.81
1961	21.63	16.99
1963	44.50	43.19
1971	21.30	31.86
1975	14.71	24.17
1976	13.12	20.85
1979	13.67	18.43
1981	16.45	21.55

Source of Data: ZHONGGUO TONGJI NIANJIAN--YIJIU BASAN [CHINA STATISTICS YEARBOOK, 1983].

Key:

1. Year
2. Birthrate per 1,000 Population
3. Municipalities
4. Counties

II. Women's Birthrates Still at a Higher Level

The birthrate not only reveals the birth level but is also affected by the age structure of the population. Based on totals derived from 10 percent samples, in 1982 China's women at the childbearing age represented 24.74 percent of the total population; this ratio is close to most countries but slightly lower than that for the United States and Japan (the 1981 figure was 25.94 percent for the U.S., and the 1980 figure was 26.15 percent for Japan). The high birthrate in China is mainly due to the still high birthrate of women not because of the age structure. Calculated from sample totals, in 1981 China's birthrate among

childbearing women (the general birthrate) was 83.34 per 1,000 such women, which was lower than that in most developing countries, approximately 10 per-cent higher than that in the East European socialist countries as Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania) and higher by one-third than in the developed countries, such as France and the U.S. (see Table 4)

Table 4. General Birthrates of Certain World Countries

		2	
1	国家	1	国家
	(%)		(%)
3	埃及(1976)	169.7	10 波兰(1980)
4	马来西亚(1979)	122.8	11 罗马尼亚(1980)
5	墨西哥(1978)	103.3	12 法国(1980)
6	泰国(1979)	98.3	13 美国(1979)
7	中国(1981)	83.3	日本(1980)
8	捷克(1978)	76.1	

Source of Data: 1981 DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOK, United Nations; the Chinese data are obtained from Table 5.

Key:

1. Country
2. Birthrate per 1,000 Childbearing-age Women
3. Egypt
4. Malaysia
5. Mexico
6. Thailand
7. China
8. Czechoslovakia
9. Poland
10. Romania
11. France
12. U.S.
13. Japan

Against the background of an average higher birthrate nationwide, there are sizable differences among different areas. Shanghai had the lowest birthrate, 53.91 per 1,000 childbearing-age women, which was close to the Japanese level in 1980. Next came Beijing at 57.91 per 1,000 such women, approximately corresponding to Britain and East Germany (German Democratic Republic). In third place was Tianjin at 61.27 per 1,000 childbearing-age women, which was close to the U.S. figure. Besides the three major municipalities, the birthrates in Jilin and Liaoning were less than 65.5 per 1,000 such women. The birthrates for Zhejiang and Jiangsu were lower than 70 per 1,000 such women; the birthrates for Shandong, Heilongjiang and Sichuan were slightly higher than 70 per 1,000 such women--lower than the East European countries (Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania). In other words, the birthrates in parts of China (the parts with a population of more than 390 million) have reached or are close to the level of the highly developed industrial countries. On the other hand, women's birthrates were still high in some provinces and autonomous regions, mainly in West China. For example, the birthrate in Guizhou was 122.81 per 1,000 childbearing-age women, and for the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 121.76 per 1,000 such women. It is evident that the figures among the provinces and regions differ widely. In the backward areas, birthrates should be lowered through the measures adopted and through enforcement. However, we should

notice that these differences originated in deeply rooted social, economic and cultural factors; it would be difficult to eliminate these differences completely, especially within a short span of time. In some provinces and regions (such as Tibet, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang and Ningxia), there are high ratios of minorities with different attitudes toward planned parenthood; thus, the birthrate levels reflect this attitude difference.

III. Basic Change Occurred in Women's Birth Patterns

According to totals based on 10 percent samples, birthrates in different age groups in 1981 (see Table 5) can be calculated. In the table, from the first column we can see the birthrates are as follows: (1) women's births are highly concentrated in the two age groups of 20-24 and 25-29 with birthrates of, respectively, 146.63 and 238.73 per 1,000 such women, greatly exceeding the figures for other groups of women. (2) After 30 years of age, the birthrates rapidly decrease, revealing the effects of intentional birth control. (3) Birthrates in the age category 15-19 years were very low; this is the product of promoting late marriage and late childbirth. As stipulated in China's marriage law, only women older than 20 may marry. However, in 1981 there were still some below-20 women having children, with a birthrate of more than 6 per 1,000 such women. We should pay attention to these early marriage phenomena although the number of cases is fewer than it was in old China.

Table 5. Birthrates of Age Groups (of Women) and Birth Order

1 年 龄 组 (岁)	4 生 育 率* (%)					
	5 总 计	6 第 1 孩	7 第 2 孩	8 第 3 孩	9 第 4 孩	10 第 5 孩 及以上
2 全体育龄妇女	83.34	39.12	21.40	10.72	5.51	6.29
15~19	6.20	5.82	0.37	0.01	0.00	0.00
20~24	146.63	110.18	30.48	5.21	0.66	0.10
25~29	238.73	111.92	77.10	34.33	11.66	3.72
30~34	86.50	10.34	18.97	23.20	17.92	16.06
35~39	33.24	1.23	1.99	3.99	6.36	19.68
40~44	14.37	0.31	0.39	0.68	1.24	11.76
45~49	3.15	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.18	2.66
3 总和生育率(个)	2.644	1.200	0.647	0.338	0.190	0.270

Source of Data: "Zhongguo Yijiu Ba'er Nian Renkou Pucha 10% Chouyang Ziliao Di Zhuyao Shuzi [Primary Data From 10 Percent Samples in China's 1982 General Population Census.]"

Key:

1. Age Group (Years)
2. All Childbearing Women
3. Cumulative Birthrate
4. Birthrate*
5. Grand Total
6. First Child
7. Second Child
8. Third Child
9. Fourth Child
10. Fifth Child and Above

*In calculating the birthrate, the number of childbearing women in 1981 is multiplied by 1.011 to get the number of infants born in 1981.

A curve is plotted by using China's 5-year female groups; the Chinese curve is compared with curves from other countries (see Figure 2). We can see that China's birth pattern among women is relatively similar to Japan's. Although the birthrates before age 20 were very low, the figures rose rapidly between the ages of 20 and 25, and thereafter declined relatively rapidly. This is the birth pattern of women's deliberate birth control. This pattern basically differs from that in early marriage and early childbirth with unrestricted births, as in the case of Afghanistan. However, during the ages of vigorous childbearing (between 20 and 30), the birthrates of various age cohorts of China's women are still considerably higher than Japan's.

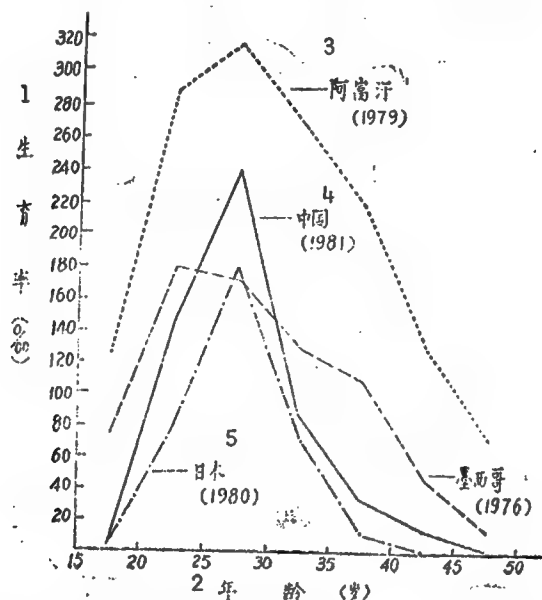


Figure 2. Birthrates of Women in Various Countries by Age Distribution

Key:

1. Birthrates per 1,000 Such Women
2. Age in Years
3. Afghanistan
4. China
5. Japan
6. Mexico

It is clear that China's birth pattern among women has also changed into a new pattern, from a comparison of China's 1981 birthrates by age groups with those of the 1950's and 1960's (see Figure 3). In 1952, 1957 and 1965, they show basically the same pattern; the birthrates before age 20 rapidly climbed to 260 per 1,000 women with a longer persistent period of high birthrates. The birthrates at ages 17-19 were over 200 per 1,000 women. This fact discloses the status of unrestricted births without planned control. There were apparent changes in 1978 and 1981 with the emergence of a narrow and steep birthrate curve unique in developed countries. This variation not only reveals a declining birth level, but most importantly, a basic change in birth behavior.

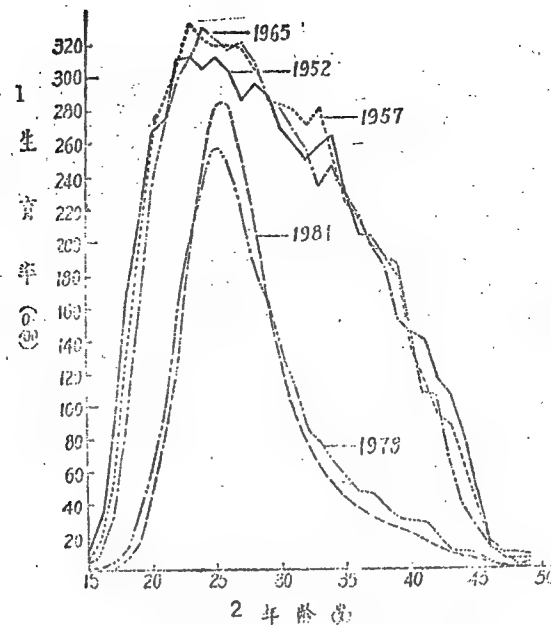


Figure 3. China's Birthrates at Different Birthbearing Ages in Selected Years

Key:

1. Birthrate per 1,000 Such Women
2. Age in Years

By adding birthrates of various age groups, the cumulative birthrate can be obtained. The cumulative birthrate can generally reveal each year's birth level, unaffected by the prevalent age structure. From the reported totals based on 10 percent samples, the cumulative birthrate in 1981 was 2.584 (this is the summation of the birthrates for 1-year cohorts; the figure is 2.644 if birthrates of the 5-year groups are totaled). We can see from the data of cumulative birthrates of representative years listed in Table 6 the following: (1) Besides the difficult period (represented by the year 1961) and the steep fluctuation in 1963 rebounding in compensation, the cumulative birthrates show a trend of consistent decline. (2) The variational fluctuation was smaller in the 1950's but the rate of reduction increased after 1965. (3) The amount of the reduction was the highest in the first half of the 1970's with a reduction of 0.45 (in the cumulative birthrate) each year. This happened because of the enforcement of planned parenthood in the early 1970's with the promotion of late marriages, late births, fewer births and longer durations between two succeeding births. (4) In the late 1970's, the rate of reduction gradually declined. It reveals that the proportion of women with a large number of births has gone down considerably; a further reduction is difficult. (5) The cumulative birthrates began a rising trend again once the 1980's began. This rebound stemmed from the three following causes: (a) since the new marriage law in 1981, the number of women marrying once past their 20th birthday went up, thus boosting the birthrates of the 20-to-22-year group. However, this factor does not strongly influence the 1981 birthrate. (b) For several years previously, some women of childbearing and marriageable ages delayed their marriages or childbirths for various reasons. Thus, the 1981 birthrates of some age groups went up; this rebound serves to compensate for the declining birthrates during several previous years. (c) The proportion of women giving birth to several children increased. A further analysis follows below.

Table 6. Cumulative Birthrates of Selected Years in China

年 份	总和生育率
1952	6.172
1957	6.105
1961	3.287
1963	7.502
1965	6.076
1970	5.312
1975	3.571
1978	2.716
1980	2.233
1981	2.581
1	2

Source of Data: "Zhongguo Yijiu Ba'er Nian Renkou Pucha 10% Chouyang Ziliao Di Zhuyao Shuzi" and "Quanguo Qianfenzhiyi Renkou Shengyu Chouyang Tiaozha Fenxi [Analysis of Nationwide Birthrates by Sampling One-Thousandth of the Population]."

Key: 1. Year

2. Cumulative birthrates

IV. Further Analysis of Birthrate Level and Its Rebound

Considered for single birthrates, general birthrates, birthrates of different age cohorts or cumulative birthrates, China's figures are apparently higher than in the economically developed countries. What factors led to this result? We can get a clear answer by distinguishing the infants born in 1981 based on birth orders. From Table 5 we can see the following:

(1) Included in the general birthrate of 83.34 per 1,000 childbearing-age women, it is only 39.42 per 1,000 such women for the first child, 31.40 per 1,000 for the second child and 22.53 per 1,000 for the third and higher birth-order child. If there were no births of the third and higher birth-order children in 1981, China's general birthrate would only be 60.82 per 1,000 childbearing-age women, lower than that of the United States or Japan. We can see that the reason for China's higher birthrates (among Chinese women) over some economically developed countries is basically because a fairly large number of Chinese women have their third, fourth, fifth child.

(2) If there were no births in 1981 of women having their third and higher-birth-order children in China, the cumulative birthrate would not be 2.644, but only 1.847 (1.200 + 0.647), corresponding to the 1979 level in the United States.

(3) Generally, the birthrate (283.73 per 1,000) of the 25-29 age group is higher by 63 percent over that of the 20-to-24 age group (146.63 per 1,000). The result appears to be due to delayed births. However, viewed from the standpoint of birth order, the birthrates of the two above-mentioned age groups for the first child are very close, 110.18 and 111.92 per 1,000 such women, with a difference of less than 2 percent. It is apparent that the reason for the higher birthrate of the 25-to-29-year age group over the 20-to-24-year age group is because more women have two, three and more children. The birthrate of women having a second child for the former age group was higher by 46.62 per 1,000 such women, and the birthrate of women having a third child was higher by 29.12 per 1,000, among others.

(4) There are considerable differences of birth order of children born to women in different age cohorts. The birthrate of the low-age cohort is due primarily to the first child born, but the birthrate of the high-age cohort is primarily due to the third and higher-birth-order child born. If the birth order with a large number of children can be further controlled, the birthrate of the high-age cohort can be considerably reduced. We can see this very clearly from Figure 4. If no births of a higher order occur, the right side of the birthrate curve will fall rapidly; the tail portion will be considerably shortened.

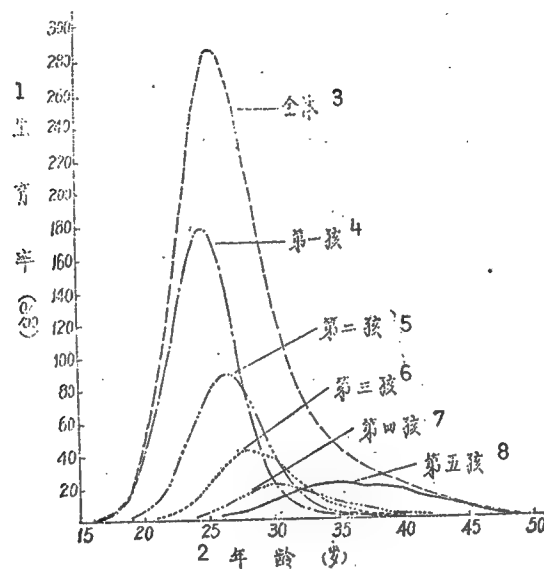


Figure 4. Birthrates for Different Age Cohorts with Different Birth Order

Key:

1. Birthrate per 1,000 Such Women
2. Age in Years
3. Total
4. First Child
5. Second Child
6. Third Child
7. Fourth Child
8. Fifth Child

(5) The cumulative birthrate is high, at 2.644, which is largely due to the high birth order. However, this is not the whole picture. In Table 5, the cumulative birthrate for the first child is 1.200. The fraction of births higher than 1 (0.200) stems from the age-cohort birthrate in 1981 exceeding the normal level, not because these women had births of a higher birth order. This was so mainly because some proportion of the women in previous years delayed their marriages and births. The birthrate of this proportion cannot be explained by more children having been born over the lifespan of an average woman.

By distinguishing the birth order of childbearing women in 1981, the percentages of various-birth-order children are calculated. This can clearly reveal the relationship between the age of mother and birth order (see Table 7).

Table 7. Proportions of Birth Order and the Average Birth Order of Infants Born in 1981

1 母亲年龄 (岁)	2 第1孩	3 第2孩	4 第3孩	5 第4孩	6 第5孩	7 第6孩	8 第7孩	9 第8孩	10 第9孩	11 平均
15-19	93.78	5.97	0.25	0.22	0.63	0.09	1.06			
20-24	75.11	20.79	4.07	3.55	0.45	0.07	1.30			
25-29	46.88	32.30	20.82	11.38	4.89	1.56	1.82			
30-34	11.95	31.91	63.11	26.82	20.72	19.57	3.12			
35-39	3.71	5.89	96.30	11.99	19.12	59.19	4.21			
40-44	2.15	2.72	95.12	4.70	8.60	91.82	1.65			
45-49	3.85	1.90	94.21	3.59	6.01	81.61	1.66			

Source of Data: Calculated from Zhongguo Yikui Ba'er Nian Renkou Pucha 10% Chouyang Ziliao Di Zhuyao Shuzi.

Key:

1. Age of Mother (Years)
2. Proportions of Birth Order (%)
3. First Child
4. Second Child
5. Third Child and Higher
6. Among Them
7. Third Child
8. Fourth Child
9. Fifth Child
10. Average Birth Order

The figures in Table 7 do not show the number of childbirths by women in various age groups in 1981; the figures reveal the proportions of birth order of infants born. We can see that among all infants born in that year, the proportions of infants for a high birth order go up with the higher ages of their mothers. Among women in the 20-to-24-year age group, first or second childbirths accounted for more than 95 percent. In the 25-to-29-year age group, proportions of the first or second childbirths rapidly dropped to one-third, but those of the third or higher-birth-order child were two-thirds. For women at ages 35 or older, the proportions of third and higher-birth-order children were more than 90 percent, primarily in fifth and higher-birth-order child born.

As concerns the rising proportions of first children, the decreasing proportions of third and higher-birth-order children, or the increase in the average number in a birth order, both in the 30-to-34-year and 25-to-29-year age groups, there was an abrupt change. There was a smaller abrupt change in the 35-to-39-year age group. As concerns the number of women with third or higher-birth-order children born in the reported totals by using 10 percent samples of the General Census, of 552,575 women (without calculating for the total population) in 1981 with third and higher-birth-order children born, most were in the 25-to-29-year age group, or 39.81 (nearly 40) percent of the total number; next came the 30-to-34-year age group, 35.82 percent. Altogether, these two above-mentioned age groups occupied more than three-fourths of the third and higher-birth-order children born; the total number of infants of the third and higher-birth order were nearly 420,000 (see Table 8).

Table 8. Women of Selected Age Groups in 1981 with Third and Higher-Birth-Order Children Born

1 (岁)	2 育 孩 次 生 育	
	3 人 数	%
4 总 计	552,575	100.00
15—19	94	0.02
20—24	21,489	3.89
25—29	219,997	39.81
30—34	197,943	35.82
35—39	76,032	13.76
40—44	30,486	5.52
45—49	6,531	1.18

Key:

1. Age Group (Years)
2. Third and Higher-Birth-Order Children Born
3. Number of Women
4. Total

According to the sampling totals of birthrates for one-thousandth of China's population, the cumulative birthrates were 2.238 and 2.631 in 1980 and 1981, respectively. Of the totals based on 10 percent samples in this General Census, the cumulative birthrate was 2.584 (2.644 if calculated for 5-year age groups). These figures reveal that the cumulative birthrate increased in 1981 over 1980. Usually, researchers find it easy to explain this increase as due to more women intending to have more children; the number of children born goes up over the lifespan of the average women. What are the facts? According to the birthrate sample investigation for one-thousandth of the population, the proportion climbed to 44 percent in 1981. Correspondingly, the proportion of third and higher-birth-order children born went down to 32 percent from 36 percent. The average birth order also declined to 2.2 in 1981 from 2.3 in 1980. This clearly explains that the higher cumulative birthrate is not due to a higher proportion of women with a higher birth order. According to reported totals based on 10 percent samples in the General Census, the proportion of first children was 47.30 percent in 1981; the proportion of higher birth orders was 27.03 percent. The same reason can be deduced compared to the corresponding 1980 indexes. It is apparent that the fluctuation (especially the increase) of the cumulative birthrate is basically due to a variation or time shift in marriage and childbirth ages, and not a variation in the number of children born to an average couple.

V. Effect on Childbirths by Certain Social Factors

1. Regional Differences in Birth Level

From the results of the General Census, there are considerable regional differences in the birthrates, general birthrates, cumulative birthrates, proportion of women with a single child and proportion of women with more than one child; these figures reveal the same trend. As an example of cumulative birthrates, the lowest was in Shanghai Municipality, only 1.316; the highest was in Guizhou Province, as high as 4.355. These two figures have a more than threefold difference.

In the 1981 levels of the cumulative birthrates of 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (excluding Tibet, since no childbirth status was investigated), they are arranged from low to high figures. (see Table 9).

Table 9. Childbirth Status in Certain Areas

地 区	A	总B和 生育率	C一孩比例*	D多孩比例*	地 区	A	总B和 生育率	C一孩比例*	D多孩比例*
1.上海	1.316	87.04(1)	0.93(1)	15.河北	2.650	52.27(11)	20.23(11)		
2.北京	1.589	85.12(2)	2.82(2)	16.河南	2.651	44.55(15)	27.60(16)		
3.天津	1.645	78.54(3)	5.29(3)	17.福建	2.717	40.94(19)	29.07(17)		
4.辽宁	1.773	71.48(4)	9.32(4)	18.甘肃	2.728	43.35(17)	31.77(19)		
5.吉林	1.842	60.16(7)	14.59(6)	19.江西	2.790	36.62(22)	35.19(22)		
6.浙江	1.982	54.08(10)	19.08(8)	20.安徽	2.799	37.40(20)	34.04(20)		
7.黑龙江	2.062	54.10(9)	19.16(9)	21.湖南	2.833	43.26(18)	25.93(15)		
8.江苏	2.076	61.11(5)	12.80(5)	22.广东	3.283	36.95(21)	35.12(21)		
9.山东	2.104	60.56(6)	14.90(7)	23.云南	3.814	28.30(25)	48.99(24)		
10.山西	2.385	47.74(14)	24.48(14)	24.新疆	3.883	27.14(26)	54.71(27)		
11.陕西	2.394	49.64(13)	24.09(13)	25.青海	3.927	26.63(27)	53.58(26)		
12.四川	2.434	56.56(8)	19.29(10)	26.广西	4.103	31.10(23)	45.01(23)		
13.湖北	2.445	50.29(12)	22.01(12)	27.宁夏	4.120	30.37(24)	49.12(25)		
14.西藏	2.621	44.19(16)	29.37(18)	28.贵州	4.355	23.90(28)	55.74(28)		

Source of Data: JINGJI RIBAO [ECONOMIC NEWS], 16 Dec 1982.

Key:

- A. Area
- B. Cumulative Birthrate
- C. Proportion of One Child*
- D. Proportion of More Than One Child*
- 1. Shanghai
- 2. Beijing
- 3. Tianjin
- 4. Liaoning
- 5. Jilin
- 6. Zhejiang
- 7. Heilongjiang
- 8. Jiangsu
- 9. Shandong
- 10. Shanxi
- 11. Shaanxi
- 12. Sichuan
- 13. Hubei
- 14. Tibet
- 15. Hebei
- 16. Henan
- 17. Fujian
- 18. Gansu
- 19. Jiangxi
- 20. Anhui
- 21. Hunan
- 22. Guangdong
- 23. Yunnan
- 24. Xinjiang
- 25. Qinghai
- 26. Guangxi
- 27. Ningxia
- 28. Guizhou

*The number of parentheses gives the order of values. For the proportion of one child, the order is from high to low figures; for the proportion of more than one child, the order is from low to high figures.

The nine provinces and municipalities with cumulative birthrates below 2.2 are mostly concentrated in the East China coast with a relatively developed economy and culture. Conversely, the six provinces and autonomous regions with cumulative birthrates in excess of 3.5 lie in the southwest and northwest with a relatively backward economy and culture; these areas are also minority areas. This can clearly reveal the inverse relationship between the economic and cultural level on the one hand and the birthrate level on the other. Generally, the higher the economic and cultural levels, the lower the birthrate.

The order of decreasing proportion of one-child families, the order of increasing proportion of more than one child and the increasing cumulative birthrate are basically consistent. Besides individual cases, the nine provinces and municipalities with the lowest cumulative birthrates are also the same nine provinces and municipalities with the highest proportion of mothers who bear only one child and the lowest proportion of mothers who bear more than one child. The six provinces and regions with the highest cumulative birthrates are also the same six provinces and regions with the highest proportion of more-than-one-childbirth mothers. The regional differences of birth levels in China strongly reveal the influence of economic development on births. The per-capita net industrial output and the per-capita gross industrial output values for Shanghai, Beijing, Tianjin (three municipalities) and Liaoning, Heilongjiang and Jiangsu (three provinces) are in the first six places in China; their birth indexes are also among the leading standings. Anhui and Jiangxi Provinces are situated in the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang, and the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region lies along the coast; their geographic locations and natural conditions are not as austere as in some provinces and regions in the southwest and northwest, but their birth status is relatively backward. This stems from economic reasons, as Table 10 shows. These three above-mentioned provinces and regions are among the lowest standings in per-capita industrial output. This is the economic basis of the high birthrates, the low proportion of one childbirth per mother and the high proportion of more than one childbirth per mother (see Table 10).

Table 10. 1982 Per-capita Industrial Output of Various Areas

1 地区	2		3	地区	2		3
	人均工业 净产值*	人均工业 总产值*			人均工业 净产值*	人均工业 总产值*	
4 全国	175	556	10	江苏	223(6)	831(5)	
5 上海	1,840(1)	5,369(1)	11	安徽	86(24)	293(24)	
6 北京	846(2)	2,477(3)	12	云南	85(25)	245(26)	
7 天津	812(3)	2,729(2)	13	江西	84(26)	293(25)	
8 辽宁	422(4)	1,333(4)	14	广西	73(27)	244(27)	
9 黑龙江	327(5)	822(6)	15	贵州	63(28)	184(28)	

Source of Data: ZHONGGUO TONGJI NIANJIAN--1983 [CHINA STATISTICS YEARBOOK,1983].

Key:

1. Area
2. Per-capita Net Industrial Output*
3. Per-capita Gross Industrial Output*
4. Nationwide
5. Shanghai
6. Beijing
7. Tianjin
8. Liaoning
9. Heilongjiang
10. Jiangsu
11. Anhui
12. Yunnan
13. Jiangxi
14. Guangxi
15. Guizhou

*Values of net industrial output are calculated independently.

Although the per-capita industrial output is relatively low in some provinces, the per-capita agricultural output values are among the highest, such as

Zhejiang (354 yuan), Shandong (304 yuan) and Hubei (287 yuan) in second, fourth and sixth places, respectively, nationwide. The advances in the agricultural economy also lead to lower birthrates. Conversely, the per-capita agricultural outputs of Guizhou (173 yuan) and Ningxia (197 yuan) rank lowest nationwide; their levels of birth indexes are also reflected by insufficient agricultural development. However, we must see that the economic development level is not the sole factor determining birth conditions. For example, the per-capita net industrial outputs of Guangdong and Shandong are quite close, 143 and 148 yuan, respectively; however, the cumulative birthrates differ widely, 3.283 and 2.104, respectively. The industrial development level in Sichuan is relatively low, with the per-capita gross industrial output of only 302 yuan but the birth indexes are among the front standings. These situations disclose that besides the level of economic development, other social factors also play a major role; among these factors are the cultural and educational level, traditional customs and especially the promotion of planned parenthood.

2. Effect of Cultural Level on Births

A rising cultural and educational level can reduce births among women. In China, for a long time old ideas like sexual discrimination against females and the belief in good fortune through multiple sons have affected women's births like invisible fetters. This reveals the popular attitude toward births in settings of a backward economy and a low cultural and educational level. When women have some knowledge of culture and science, they find it easy to accept new ideas and new lifestyles to change their original attitudes toward birth and to accept the promotion and measures of planned parenthood.

The reported totals with 10 percent samples of the General Census clearly reveal a lowering trend of birth level with rising cultural and educational levels, especially the decreasing trend of average birth order because of rising proportions of first childbirth mothers and lowering proportions of second and higher childbirths (see Table 11). The birthrate among college-level women is only 41.99 per 1,000 such women, but the birthrate among primary-school-level women is more than 100 percent higher, 87.31 per 1,000. The birthrates among illiterate and semi-literate women are even higher. Other birth indexes also exhibit a similar difference, especially pronounced in the proportion of multiple children for a mother. In 1981, college-level women only had 1.23 percent of all childbirths among third and higher-birth-order children born; the corresponding figures are 26.75 and more than 40 percent for primary-school-level women and illiterate (and semi-literate) women, respectively. Proportions of multiple children (per mother) among women of the college-, high-school- and primary-school-level are generally 1:3:9:27 [sic]. In other words, the proportions of multiple children for a mother are threefold for women of every cultural (and educational) level in descending order; the ratio between primary-school-level and illiterate women is 1:1.5. This shows the great role played by educational levels in reducing multiple childbirths among women. Hence, universal education and the elevation of women's educational level play a very important role in reducing multiple childbirths and controlling population gains.

Table 11. 1981 Birth Indexes of Women in Different Educational Levels

1 文化程度	3 生育率 孩次比例(%)			4 平均孩次
	2‰	5---孩	6多孩	
1. 11 文 化	76.64	57.77	17.96	1.72
<1>大 7 学	11.99	88.55	1.23	1.13
<2>高 8 中	64.62	81.86	3.41	1.23
<3>初 9 中	68.30	70.39	9.15	1.44
<4>小 10 学	87.39	44.35	26.75	2.02
2. 文盲、半文盲	95.47	32.10	40.19	2.44

12

Key:

1. Cultural Level
2. Birthrates per 1,000 Such Women
3. Proportions of Birth Order
4. Average Birth Order
5. One Child
6. Multiple Children
7. College
8. Senior High School
9. Junior High School
10. Primary School
11. Educated
12. Illiterates and Semi-literates

The following phenomenon attracts our attention: the largest difference in women's birth indexes appears between educational levels of junior high school and primary school in birthrates, proportion of a single childbirth for a mother, proportion of multiple childbirths and average birth order. This may signal a large change in childbirth attitudes and in knowledge of birth control among women with a junior high school education. Therefore, universal education up through junior high school should be especially stressed when planned parenthood is to be promoted.

3. Effect of Occupational Differences on Birthrate

For more than 3 decades since the People's Republic was founded, the social and economic status of China's women underwent tremendous changes. The percentage of women taking part in social labor went up sharply. The number of employed women is 46.63 percent of all women and 43.70 percent of all employed. This situation strongly influences women's childbirth attitudes. Women's birth situations differ with different occupations. However, in the present situation of the vigorous promotion of planned parenthood measures as part of the national unified policy and requirements, except for women in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries, the effect on birth is not significant for other occupations.

Except for agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries, from data in Table 12 we can see that the proportion of multiple childbirths for a mother is the highest (more than 4 percent) among commercial workers. However, differences of multiple-childbirth proportion are very slight besides the line showing "staff and related personnel," who had the lowest proportion of multiple childbirth--only 1.46 percent. This phenomenon may be related to the kind of

work they do. Being cadres of the state agencies and enterprises, these women were more directly involved in the functioning of the state's policy in planned parenthood with a strict execution of policy and requirements; therefore, the proportion of multiple childbirths is the lowest and the proportion of a single childbirth is the highest (at 89.33 percent). Generally, besides women in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries, the proportion of one childbirth among women of various occupations is above 81.81 percent, at a relatively high level. In 1981, the proportion of multiple childbirths among them was generally lower.

Table 12. 1981 Birth Situation of Women in Different Occupations

A 职 业	多孩比例 B (%)	一孩比例 C (%)	生育率 D (‰)	平均年龄 E (岁)
1.农林牧渔劳动者	31.57	41.00	94.35	31.52
2.商业工作人员	4.08	82.26	65.00	31.16
3.其他劳动者	3.96	83.17	47.52	25.64
4.生产工人、运输工人和有关人员	3.78	82.92	59.53	29.19
5.服务性工作人员	3.77	83.94	51.51	34.51
6.各类专业技术人员	3.49	81.81	68.50	32.74
7.国家机关、党群组织、企事业负责人	3.27	83.04	33.22	42.00
8.办事人员和有关人员	1.46	89.33	62.05	33.34

Source of Data: Calculated from "Zhongguo Yijiu Ba'er Nian Renkou Pucha 10% Chouyang Ziliao Di Zhuyao Shuzi."

- Key:
- A. Occupation
 - B. Promotion of Multiple Children
 - C. Proportion of One Child
 - D. Birthrate per 1,000 Such Women
 - E. Average Age in Years
 - 1. Those engaging in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries
 - 2. Commercial workers
 - 3. Other workers
 - 4. Production workers, transportation workers and related personnel
 - 5. Service personnel
 - 6. Various types of professional technicians
 - 7. Responsible persons of state agencies, party and mass organizations and enterprises
 - 8. Staff and related personnel

Birthrate differences are larger among various occupations; variations are very irregular. The difference is more than 100 percent between 68.50 per 1,000 women professional technicians, and 33.22 per 1,000 women who are unit responsible persons. Proportions of multiple and one childbirths are relatively close, but the birthrate difference is quite great. This reveals that the birthrate difference is not due to multiple childbirths among professional technicians. In our opinion, this birthrate difference stems basically from the different age structure of women in various occupations. In the 1982 General Census, the average age was 42 among responsible persons in state agencies, party and mass organizations and enterprises; therefore, only a small portion of women in this category had childbirths. Thus, the birthrate

must be lower. Conversely, the average age was 32.74 among professionals, 31.16 among commercial workers, 33.34 among staff and related personnel and 29.19 among production and transportation workers (the corresponding figures were 31.74, 30.16, 33.34 and 28.19 in 1981); a considerable proportion of the above groups of women was in the vigorous childbearing ages. Thus, there must be more childbirths in 1981, and so a greater birthrate. The average age in 1982 was 25.64 among other workers; thus, in 1981 a sizeable proportion of them had not been married. So the birthrate was relatively low. However, whatever the different birthrates among women of different occupations, these birthrate figures are quite close, thus thoroughly embodying the policy of planned parenthood with better achievements.

The birthrates were as high as 94.35 per 1,000 women in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries; the figure considerably exceeds the birthrates for women in other occupations. In other words, the 1981 childbirths among this above-mentioned category of women had a relatively high proportion. The principal reason is that a large proportion of these women had their third and higher-birth-order children; the proportion of multiple children for each mother among these women was as high as 31.57 per 1,000, more than sevenfold for women in other occupations. If the 1981 proportion of multiple children among the above-mentioned category of women can also be lowered to the level of other occupations, then more than 27 percent of these women had no childbirths in that year ($31.57\% - 4.08\% = 27.49\%$), and the birthrate would be correspondingly lowered to 64.56 per 1,000 women in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries. These women not only represented a high proportion of more than one child per mother but also had a higher proportion of two children per mother than women in other occupations. Among women in other occupations, the highest proportion with two children per mother was found for professional and technical personnel--14.69 percent; for women in agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries, the figure was 27.42 percent. Of course, this is related to their living conditions. Basically, this category of women lives in villages. On the one hand, they have a tradition of multiple childbirths, and on the other hand, their work location is often close to home. These women are conveniently situated to take care of children since their working hours are flexible. In addition, the expenses of raising children are lower in villages, and so do not impose much of a burden on the family. Conversely, their sons and daughters can become auxiliary workers at an early age for production and household chores. After coming of age, especially the sons, they can be depended on to support their parents when they are old. Therefore, these women do not show the same positive response to the promotion of fewer childbirths as other occupations do. The reason lies in old ideas and also in practical living conditions. We can see here that the occupational difference in birthrates is actually still an urban-versus-rural difference, which is also the difference between agriculture (including agriculture, forestry, grazing and fisheries), on one hand, and other occupations, on the other. This difference had its deeply rooted historical and practical causes which cannot be completely eliminated over a short period of time. However, we should pursue the following. On the one hand, we should positively adopt vigorous measures to develop the rural economy and raise agricultural productivity and the cultural and educational level of rural women, thus eliminating the basic economic urge to raise additional sons and daughters; on the other hand, we should enforce planned parenthood measures in the villages. In controlling the number of children in the high birth orders and bringing down the birthrate, the key lies in the villages.

4. Nationality Difference in Birth Level

China is a multi-national country. There are considerable differences in birth levels among various nationalities because of differences in traditions, customs, geographical environments, production levels, religious beliefs, educational levels and the state's requirements in the planned parenthood policy. In the reported totals based on 10 percent samples of this General Census there were no 1981 birth status reports for various nationalities. It is only possible to use the available reported totals to investigate indirectly the birth levels of various nationalities.

(1) Birthrate on the High Side, and Proportion of One Child per Mother on the Lower Side

In Table 9, the last six provinces and regions are Yunnan, Xinjiang, Qinghai, Guangxi, Ningxia and Guizhou; these are areas with relatively high proportions of minorities. The proportions of minority representation are 31.7, 59.8, 39.9, 38.3, 31.2 and 26.0 percent, respectively, for the provinces and regions mentioned above. In these six provinces and regions, the cumulative birthrates are the highest; the proportions of one-child mothers are the lowest, and those of multiple-children mothers are highest. This can indirectly explain why generally the minority birthrates in these areas are high; the proportions of multiple-children mothers are also high. Other than Xinjiang, of course, the minority proportions among the total population in other provinces and regions do not exceed 40 percent. The women with a high birthrate and a high proportion of multiple childbirths are not necessarily exclusively minority women. However, to take care of the special situation of minorities for their faster population growth, the state's planned parenthood policy is relaxed somewhat toward minorities. Therefore, the birthrates and multiple childbirths of minority women in these areas may even be higher than the average levels of these provinces and regions.

(2) Average Number of Children Born to Women on the High Side

According to the reported totals of 10 percent samples, the average number of children born to women between the ages of 15 and 64 for the Han and the minorities with over a million population are shown in Table 13.

Table 13. Average Number of Children Born to Women Between Ages of 15 and 64

民 ¹	族	平 2 均 已生育 子女数	民 ¹	族	平 2 均 已生育 子女数	民 ¹	族	平 2 均 已生育 子女数	民 ¹	族	平 2 均 已生育 子女数
3	汉 族	2.59	7	苗族	3.42	11	藏族	2.94	15	壮 族	2.81
4	维吾尔族	3.49	8	布依族	3.12	12	侗 族	2.91	16	土 族	2.78
5	哈 尼 族	3.46	9	瑶 族	3.03	13	土 族	2.89	17	朝 族	2.31
6	黎 族	3.45	10	白 族	2.97	14	蒙 族	2.81	18	满 族	2.26

Source of Data: Calculated from "Zhongguo Yijiu Ba'er Nian Renkou Pucha 10% Chouyang Ziliao Di Zhuyao Shuzi."

Key:

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Nationality | |
| 2. Average Number of Children Born to Women | |
| 3. Han | 11. Tibetans |
| 4. Uighurs | 12. Tong |
| 5. Hani | 13. Tujia |
| 6. Yi | 14. Mongols |
| 7. Miao | 15. Hui |
| 8. Buyi | 16. Zhuang |
| 9. Yao | 17. Koreans |
| 10. Bai | 18. Manchus |

In the table, the average number of children born to women does not reveal the 1981 birth status. Furthermore, some women between the ages of 15 and 64 had already concluded their births; some are at the childbearing age, and some have not yet reached that age. The data in the table do not show the birth level in 1981, nor that for women in a certain generation. Nevertheless, these figures can generally reveal the relative birth levels of women in various nationalities. Among minorities with over 1 million population, there are 13 nationalities whose average number of children born to women exceed the number born to Han women. Only Koreans and Manchus have figures lower than that of Han women.

VI. Development and Changes in Women's Eventual Birthrate

Women's birth levels and their variation each year are determined by the average number of children born to a woman during her lifespan; this is the eventual birthrate of women. In the past, China's high birth level was due to the high average number of children born to a woman over her lifespan. The continuous reduction in the birth level for over the past 10 years was due to the smaller average number of children born to a woman during her lifespan.

In this General Census, a study on the number of children born to women between the ages of 14 and 64 was conducted. From the average number of children born to women in age groups of 5 years as shown in Table 14, we get the average birth levels of women in various age groups since the 1930's.

Table 14. Average Number of Children Already Born to Women
Between the Ages of 15 and 64

	2	1	2
1 年龄组	子女数	年龄组	子女数
15—19	0.01	40—44	4.64
20—24	0.42	45—49	5.37
25—29	1.59	50—54	5.68
30—34	2.76	55—59	5.54
35—39	3.80	60—64	5.27

Key:

1. Age Group
2. Number of Children

The three groups of women over 50 years of age are beyond their childbearing years; the average number of children born to women in these groups is also the eventual birthrate of more than five children. The younger the ages in the group, the lower the number of children born. During the 1982 General Census, women of the group between 55 and 59 years of age were between 22 and 26 years of age during the founding of New China in 1949; women of the group between 50 and 54 years of age were then between 17 and 21 years of age. In the 1950's they were in their vigorous childbearing years with the advantageous conditions of social reform and great economic growth, so their birth potential was sufficiently realized and the average number of children born maintained the birth levels in the old society.

Although women in three groups between the ages of 35 and 39, 40 and 44 and 45 and 49 have not entirely concluded their childbearing years, yet with the present strict control on births, the possibility of more births is low; even so, the number of children born will be very low. Therefore, the average number of children born up to now to these groups can be approximately considered as the eventual birthrate. We can see from the data in Table 14 that the number of children born rapidly falls group by group from the 50-54 age group toward the younger groups. This situation clearly reveals the enormous achievement of planned parenthood since the 1960's, especially in the most recent decade. At the same time, it predicts a continual reduction in the average number of children born to women in the future.

The 30-34 and 25-29 age groups, and especially the 20-24 age group, recently entered the ages of marriage and childbearing, the number of children born does not manifest the eventual birthrate. However, we are sure that the eventual birthrates will be lowered generation after generation.

VII. Several Conclusions

(1) With the implementation of planned parenthood since the 1970's, the birth-rate has been rapidly reduced from more than 30 per 1,000 population to around 20 per 1,000 population; the general birthrate has been reduced to 83 per 1,000 childbearing-age women. However, these figures are still higher than in the economically developed countries by about one-third. (2) Women's birth patterns in China have been changed into the patterns of modern economically developed countries; births are mainly concentrated in the 20-29 age group but the birth level in various age cohorts is still relatively high. (3) The

main source of the high birthrate still lies in the sizable number of multiple childbirths. The key to bringing down the birthrate is to reduce births in the high birth orders and to raise the proportion for first childbirths. Planned parenthood should also be promoted among the national minority contingent on concrete conditions. (4) There are great differences in the birthrate levels in various geographical areas. It is required to impose different requirements and to use different measures based on different areas and different situations in further bringing down the birthrate to a level more on a par with the requirements of the modernization program.

10424

CSO: 4005/389

EAST REGION

DISCUSSION ON MOBILITY OF PERSONNEL

Comment on Recruitment

Shenyang GONGCANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 1, 8 Jan 85
p 18

[Text] Editor's note: The mobility of personnel is an issue often encountered in the course of reform. How should one look upon this phenomenon after all? Please sum up your experiences and comments and this joint search shall be a source of enlightenment.

From some material, I read something like this: The Dalian Haiyan Bicycle Corporation recently recruited personnel in public, promising the recruits excellent pay and conditions such as a promotion of one grade from the old job, a raise of one grade in rank and wages, two-room housing and a post or professional title; thus 12 technical personnel from the Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory were recruited. For this, Comrade Zhou Lilo [0719 4409 2867], director of that factory, appealed: some urgent measures must be taken to strengthen the organizational leadership with regard to mobility of personnel. What is really going on? Recently the correspondent visited the two units.

One opinion: in mobility of personnel, no liberalization, commercialization or anarchist deviation can be allowed.

At the Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory, the correspondent had discussions with the director, the secretary of the factory party committee and a branch chief cadre. They all think that the implementation of the personnel mobility system and the public recruiting method are both correct; yet mobility of personnel, especially integrating the planned arrangement of mobility of personnel with social adjustment, is relatively complex. Therefore, mobility of personnel has to proceed in an organized and guided manner and no liberalization, commercialization or anarchist deviations in mobility of personnel should be allowed. They said: "Early last November the director of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation and some others came to our machine tool factory to discuss recruiting some people from our unit, and we did not agree because we had practical difficulties. But we expressed our opinion that it could be done through the normal channels of the personnel and labor departments. On 22 November of last year, 12 people from our machine-building factory (among them 2 engineers,

1 assistant engineer, 5 graduates from part-time or TV colleges, 2 administrative cadres and 2 workers) suddenly, with their appointment papers from the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation in hand, notified the leaders in their respective offices and workshops without going through the formalities, and the next day they left to work in the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation's plastics machine-building factory. Among these people, only one wrote in advance for a transfer. Presently, their party relations, organizational affiliations and wage connections are still in our factory and no one from the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation has come to solve the problem. We do not look upon these able people as our factory's private property. We are an old state-owned enterprise; there has been no lack of support of cadres and technical personnel to other enterprises in recent years, and the general manager, another manager and the chief engineer of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation are all from our factory. Recently, the departure of these 'recruits' has evoked strong repercussions in our factory. Of course, their departure cannot hurt our plant too much; yet it caused popular feelings of longing for some change. Some said in public: 'From now on, I am not going to care whether my work needs me or not; I will go and work wherever the most benefit is provided for me, and I will follow whoever will pay me more.' If we, as the leader of the rubber and plastics machinery manufacturers let this go on, what will happen? Mobility of personnel is not meant to treat people as goods; recruiting with a high price should not be done without principles. The departure of these people also blasted the key technological items proceeding in our factory. For example, one assistant engineer who left in this instance had been for over a year in charge of some electrical design work, a key item required to finish an operational test at the end of 1984 and to be delivered at the beginning of 1985. If the delivery is delayed, the state has to pay the foreign firm a monthly fine of 1.2 million yuan. Now he left suddenly and that work is left with nobody in charge.

Another opinion: the key is where personnel are needed more, where personnel can be better used and where the optimum deployment of able people can be carried out.

How did the people from the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation look upon this issue? Chen Xianlai [4453 7359 0171], who is the general manager, the chief engineer and some other cadres of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation thought that the recruitment accorded perfectly with the spirit of this reform and with the spirit of the decision of the provincial party committee and the provincial government on reform of the personnel administration system. The Haiyan Bicycle Corporation is a collective enterprise which has been losing money for years; with a loan totaling 19.6 million yuan and a loss of 8 million and with the help of state tax reductions and remittances, it barely managed to exist. The quality of the products of the enterprise was low and the workers got no bonus and the already scarce technical personnel were being transferred out. To do well in the enterprise, they made major adjustments and reorganized the enterprise in 1984; while the work of winding up bicycle production was proceeding, they started to change their products and their direction and to turn the non-productive regions of the corporation into productive ones or change them into management departments; that is how the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation was established. It is valued highly and supported by the national Ministry of Light Industry. "If there is but one Wutong tree, one need not worry about the coming of the phoenix"; but what if

one does not have a Wutong tree? They thought that an enterprise needs to be flexible and needs to develop; able people are the key; and without engineering and technical personnel, it just would not work. So they decided to recruit able people in public and put out an announcement about the recruiting in DALIAN RIBAO. In addition to technical personnel, management personnel and experienced skilled workers needed to be recruited. After the announcement, altogether more than 100 people came to apply and among them some were from the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory. Comrade Cheng Xianlai, general manager of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation, said: "Most of the applicants came with the hope of doing their utmost in their careers and contributing more to the four modernizations. In fact, the salary in our corporation cannot be counted as high. The regular grade promotion was implemented in both our corporation and the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory. Here we do not have bonuses nor engineer subsidies (but they do have them in the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory). After the rise of one grade in rank and wages, those recruited do not get much more than they did originally. Also it is permitted according to the policy. As for housing, we do not have that, and we cannot solve this problem in a short time. Among the comrades recruited, some became assistant chief engineer, some assistant director or director of a department; that we provide housing for these people is beyond reproach. We recruit people to use them and why should we recruit them if we do not use them? The transfer from the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory to our corporation is from a state-owned enterprise to a collective enterprise, from a profit-making unit to a money-losing unit and from a multi-talented unit to one with few talents; not a few people found their job suited to their special training after moving from a job that was not. The problem of doing neither what one has learned nor what one is good at has been solved. We can say that the direction of this transfer is totally reasonable. For example, one engineer recruited this time was a plastics machinery major in college, and for 20 years at the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory, he could not have a job suited to his special training. Just before he came to our corporation, he led a group to a rural factory to do a technical drawing of a cement mixer. It is true that the recruited people from the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory did not go through the formalities. It is not that our corporation did not want to do it for these people, nor that they themselves did not want to do it, but the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory wanted to keep them, and much as we would like to, we could not do it. Moreover, we did report to the municipal personnel bureau about the recruitment." The chief engineer from the bicycle corporation said: "Now the key is not who needs the personnel but who needs them more; it is not where able people can be used but where they can be better used; and how to carry out the optimum deployment of able people. In the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory they have about 3,000 people, including 130 engineers and 20 assistant engineers, while in our corporation, among the 5,000 people we have only 19 engineers and 29 assistant engineers. They have more than enough able people to use but we have difficulty finding enough able people. In the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory, they have five electrical engineers, so how can the departure of one assistant engineer influence production? Proceeding from the overall situation of the construction of the four modernizations, the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory ought to agree with the 12 comrades being recruited by our corporation."

At present, the Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory and the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation have still not budged on the issue. Both units have reported to the related departments about their reasons and have not received any specific answer yet. Readers, how do you look upon this recruitment?

Letters to the Editor

Shenyang GONGCANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 2, 23 Jan 85
pp 21-23

[Letter by Yi Chen [0122 1820]]

[Text] Mutual Understanding and Mutual Accommodation Are Better

I do not think there is any essential difference between the two points of view of the Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery and that of the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation about this recruitment. Rubber and Plastics did not complain about the recruitment itself but appealed to establish a strong organization to manage the mobility of personnel and to establish a reasonable system of mobility of personnel to do it in a specific, organized and reasonable manner. The Haiyan Bicycle Corporation thought the problem is not where personnel are needed but where they are needed more and where the personnel can be best deployed. In a certain sense, their difference is the relationship between ends and means. Optimum personnel deployment is the ends of the establishment of a sound personnel administrative system and the system of mobility of personnel, while the establishment of a sound personnel mobility control system and a system of mobility of personnel is the means to realize optimum personnel deployment.

My opinion is that mobility of personnel, according to the general guiding principles, must be the realization of optimum personnel deployment. Not only should excess personnel and improperly used expertise be reasonably mobile; but even the properly used expertise of key personnel, when their capacity has exceeded the scope of their work, should also be allowed to be mobile toward places or fields where it can be better deployed. Thus, it might be a loss for a certain unit or locality, but it is beneficial to the state as a whole. Of course, in the realization of optimum deployment, one should not neglect concrete conditions and onesidedly emphasize "optimum" in isolation. Here, two relations need to be straightened out. One is the relationship between optimum deployment and the direction of mobility. For mobility of personnel, the guiding ideology must be the organic coordination and integration of optimum deployment and optimum direction of the flow of personnel, and neither should be neglected. The direction of flow of Rubber and Plastic's 12 technical personnel toward the Bicycle Corporation is perfectly reasonable and should definitely be confirmed.

Next, in the relationship between optimum deployment and state interest, the best integration of optimum deployment and state interest is another principle on which we must insist in the mobility of personnel. Generally speaking, only if there is optimum deployment can there be the best state and overall interest. But we cannot deny that some conflicts exist between the two sides. For example, the assistant engineer was recruited by the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation and as far as individual capability is concerned, this can be

regarded as optimum utilization; yet as far as the current consequences are concerned, the consequence of his being recruited before the fulfillment of the contract with the foreign firm is not beneficial to state interest. In this situation, optimum deployment cannot be emphasized in isolation or with a onesided point of view.

The basic interests of the Rubber and Plastics Machinery and the Bicycle Corporation coincide; both should be in line with the principle of mutual understanding, mutual accommodation and mutual support to deal practically with the problems raised by recruitment. The Bicycle Corporation should have negotiated with its best efforts to obtain concessions and support from Rubber and Plastics. To enable personnel to be used reasonably they should have put themselves in the other's place to consider the interests of a brother corporation and should have adopted a principle of different treatment to deal with the 12 recruited, i.e., some could be recruited now, some later and some recruitments postponed. For example, the recruitment of the assistant engineer should be postponed, and the overall situation and the enterprise should be their first concern. However, the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory should not have criticized the recruits and the organization that accepted them and should try its best to replenish and perfect its own system of mobility of personnel.

In a word, it is imperative to establish a reasonably specific system for the mobility of personnel. On the other hand, when the prerequisites are not available, it is better to strengthen the negotiation effort, to be ruled by the related authorities and to complete the normal formalities required for departure.

Letter by Jiang Fukun [1203 4395 0981]

Nothing Wrong With Recruiting People by Means of High Salaries

The Dalian Haiyan Bicycle Corporation has recruited 12 technical personnel from the Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery Plant with a promise to promote the recruits with excellent pay and conditions. For this, the leader of Rubber and Plastics Machinery made an appeal that "recruiting people with a high salary should not be done without principles." Here a sharp problem is raised, that is, is it right or wrong to recruit personnel by means of a "high salary?" The answer is positive. However, those who do not consider the interest of the whole, do things unscrupulously, lure people with "interest" or cut the ground from under others' feet should not be taken as good examples. But should the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation's recruitment of personnel by means of a high salary (the rated pay in that corporation is not high) and its measure of attracting talent with excellent pay and conditions be regarded as "buying and selling mercenary talent" or "taking talent as merchandise," then this really misses the mark of going against high principles. Talented people should be recruited by means of a "high price" and "lots of money." To attract and enlist able personnel with high pay and good positions and good titles is to attach great importance to able people and to emphasize knowledge, and it is also an excellent medicine to stimulate the circulation of able people; it should not be regarded or blamed as a "lure" or "merchanization" of able people. It should be pointed out that the focus of global marketing competition has

switched from strategic competition to competition for able people. Able people are the most precious "capital"; it has become a new value in economic activities. Under this new situation, in order to attract the "phoenix" one has to plant the "Wutong tree"; to enlist able people, one has to "build the gold platform." Begrudging excellent pay and conditions, one can hardly recruit able people. At this point we must shake off leftist influences, the old workframes and old ideas and instead establish new concepts and adapt new countermeasures to recruit able people broadly.

It is the party's policy to provide able people with excellent pay and conditions. As early as Yanan, our party provided the intellectuals who turned to Yanan with excellent pay and conditions. In the beginning of the founding of our country, our party also provided high pay and favorable conditions for the experts, scholars and professors. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party has been trying still to improve and elevate the various kinds of treatment applied to intellectuals. These fully reflect the fact that the party treasures and loves able people. "High salary" and excellent conditions are the key to stimulating the circulation of able people; one cannot use empty talk to recruit able people without "benefit" nor make a horse run without giving it grass.

Letter by Shiyan [2457 6059]

No Compasses, No Circle

The Dalian Haiyan Bicycle Corporation publicly recruited personnel, and 12 talented personnel from Dalian Rubber and Plastics Machinery were recruited, something that is beyond reproach. Mobility of personnel is required for the four modernizations and all corrupt practices in the personnel department should be eradicated. However, this does not mean that an enterprise may recruit people in any way it wants to, nor may an individual go to work anywhere he wants to. As the saying goes, without a compass and a carpenter's square, one cannot draw a circle or a square, so the mobility of personnel also requires rules and a system.

Obviously, in mobility of personnel, the direction of the flow of personnel must be reasonable. However, is it true that the mobility of personnel will be allowed if the direction of flow is reasonable? A few days ago, I overheard that four clothing designers in one clothing factory (where all were key technicians) were recruited by another clothing factory sponsored by an elementary school, with a salary so high that they could never get it even by the time of their retirement from the original unit. This must be reasonable, but can the state-owned clothing factory bear it? If we let this go on, more key technicians in that factory will leave and probably that factory will have to be shut down. We say that we should respect knowledge, respect able people and provide intellectuals with better pay, and these ideas are all correct. Yet state-owned enterprises do not have as much sovereignty as the collective enterprises; certain conditions can be attained with effort but some just cannot be attained even with more effort. So what can they do? For

example, in the Rubber and Plastics Machinery Factory, wages for technical personnel cannot be raised the way they can be in the Haiyan Bicycle Corporation; a state-owned clothing factory cannot promise its designers wages as high as the school-sponsored clothes factory did. Therefore, mobility of personnel should proceed in an organized, guided and planned manner; recruitment with a high salary should not be allowed in order to protect state-owned enterprises, especially the key ones, and to maintain the stability of scientific and technical personnel in the key enterprises. Otherwise, the four modernizations will never be realized, yet the realization of the four modernizations is the essence of mobility of personnel.

Even if there are not any problems like those mentioned above, I think that mobility of personnel still should go through the necessary formalities. Any birth or death is required to be recorded in the household register. How can anyone switching from one unit to another unit just leave on his own without finishing any of the formalities? If the Rubber and Plastics Machinery did not allow those recruited to finish the formalities, the matter should be ruled upon by the related departments, and one should not just notify someone and leave, or just leave without saying goodbye. If this is what has happened, it is really a trend toward anarchy. Moreover, if one wants to be transferred out of his current unit, he should notify that unit some time in advance in order to enable that unit to arrange for some other person to take his job; otherwise, how can the work not be affected?

12909

CSO: 4005/536

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE ELECTS NEW MEMBERS

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jan 85 p 1

[Article: "New Contributions Made in Reform and in Opening to Outside World; Guangdong Provincial Committee's China Democratic League Convenes Second Meeting"]

[Text] Members of the Guangdong Provincial Committee's China Democratic League held their second meeting which lasted 4 days and concluded on the afternoon of the 19th this month. Committee members who attended the meeting expressed the need to actively participate in the reform of the economic system in order to make new contributions to reform and to the opening to the outside world.

Committee members discussed the report of the meeting of the Guangdong Provincial Committee's China Democratic League.

At the meeting, they also elected Chen Zhongyan [7115 0112 6056] as vice-chairman of the provincial committee and Chen Zhongyan, Wu Hongcong [0702 1347 5115], Duan Muzheng [4551 2606 2973], Zhou Qingjun [0719 1987 0971] and Ye Hao [0673 3185] as standing committee members of the provincial China Democratic League.

Provincial China Democratic League Chairman Luo Xiongcai [5012 7160 2088], Vice-chairman Guo Qiaoran [6753 5062 3595], Yang Kuizhang [2799 1145 4545], Tao Jin [7118 6855], Hu Weifu [5170 0251 1133], Zeng Li [2582 3810], Consultants Shang Chengzuo [0794 2110 4373], Wang Qi [3769 6386], Ye Chun [0673 2504], Bi Shuzhang [4434 2579 7022] and Han Yizhi [7281 3015 0037] attended the meeting. Comrade Yang Kaizhang made a summation report at the meeting.

Chen Jingwen [7115 2529 2429], deputy director of the Guangdong CPC Committee United Front Work Department, attended the meeting and made a speech.

12917

CSO: 4005/438

CENTRAL--SOUTH REGION

EQUIPMENT BUREAU RECTIFIES WORK STYLE, IMPROVES SUPPORT

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by reporter Yang Xingfeng [2799 5281 6912]: "Bureau for Complete Sets of Mechanical Equipment Overcomes Weak and Lax Attitudes During Party Rectification; Party Work Style Corrected, Difficulties Boldly Confronted, Economy Invigorated; Complete Sets of Equipment for Projects Last Year Increases 1.3 Times Over Preceding Year, Money Increases 1.9 Times"]

[Text] The leading party group in a provincial bureau for complete sets of mechanical equipment has taken the lead in correcting party work style in party rectification and by solving major problems, has brought about a new aspect in work on complete sets; daring to confront difficult situations, it has effected a great change in the features of the whole bureau. Last year, complete sets of equipment developed by this bureau to service projects, as compared with the year before last, increased 1.3 times and the amount of money involved for the equipment furnished increased 1.9 times for the same period, which ably supported construction projects in the special economic zone and for key point technical transformation projects in the province.

This bureau is a department that supplies equipment to key point projects for both the state and the province. In the past, the work style of the leading group itself was wrong, weak and slack; consequently, discipline in the bureau was lax, evil winds prevailed, morale was low and the bureau had become a well-known backward unit. During party rectification, as a result of some adjustments, the leading group came to realize that when those above behave unworthily, those below will do the same, that changes were needed in party work style and that the leading group itself would have to make them. So, after modestly accepting advice from the masses both inside and outside the party, and on the basis of launching thoroughgoing criticism and self-criticism, they agreed upon a three-point rule of thumb for themselves: First, was to be honest in performing official duties, putting other people's interests ahead of their own. Even though housing for three members of the party's leading group was far below the set standard, they have shown no discrimination in new housing over the last 3 years. Second, was to change their work style and to improve their work by using one-third of their time for realistic and thorough investigation and study. Third, was to set an example of themselves and that whatever had to be done at lower levels first had to be done by members of the party's leading group.

As soon as the leadership straightened up, its backbone was stronger. First of all, they got firm hold of some problems and operations that violated the law and discipline. Party member and section chief Zheng Hua [6774 5478] was called "Number One Tyrant" by the people at this bureau as he was consistently disorganized and undisciplined, often kicked up a fuss unreasonably, used public vehicles to conduct private business at will, and used his position in charge of capital construction for graft and accepting bribes. The leading party group and administrative leadership at the bureau boldly confronted this difficult situation, expelled him from the party and public employment, brought suit against him with the procuratorial organ and the political and legal organs sentenced him to 3 years in prison in accordance with the law. As for another party member section chief, who was absent from his post without leave for a long period, the leading party group and administrative leadership of the bureau firmly decided to remove his name from the party rolls and automatically removed him from office. Handled this way in the first place has led to a healthy atmosphere prevailing throughout the bureau and some phenomena that would habitually occur in the past, like taking time to shop on the way to work, to play peace and happiness chess, unexcused absence from work, late arrivals and early departures, etc., have virtually vanished. The bureau's leading party group and administrative leadership deftly guide action according to circumstances, mobilize the masses to establish and perfect various systems of personal responsibility, so as to attain a situation where every rule can be followed and everyone's responsibility is clear-cut. The kind of irresponsibility toward work which took place in the past, such as the bureaucrat-merchant mentality of passively waiting for the cargo master to deliver to the front door, essentially has changed. Since last year, this bureau has joined, one after another, with Shenzhen, Hainan, Foshan, Shantou, etc., to set up a company that services complete sets of equipment and has established a stable relationship in a mutual corporation with more than 40 enterprises outside the province, enabling the projects which are supplied with complete sets of equipment to increase from 27 the year before last to 64 last year, and the amount of money involved for the same period to increase from more than 21 million yuan to more than 62 million yuan, which has effectively supported provincial projects for key point technical transformation and construction in the special economic zones, etc. For instance, the joint service company for complete sets of equipment which this bureau and Shenzhen set up together, did everything possible last year to provide timely supplies to the second line of defense at Shenzhen for equipment in complete sets for key point construction for Shenzhen University, the Shenzhen Library, museum, stadium, etc., equipment in amounts that came to more than 5 million yuan and which won the praise of relevant departments in Shenzhen.

12917

CSO: 4005/438

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG MEETING STRESSES CENTRAL RECTIFICATION CIRCULAR

Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Guard Against and Overcome Letdown in Mood, Fulfill Party Rectification Tasks from Start to Finish; Provincial Committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group Calls Meeting of Leading Cadre in Units of the First and Second Party Rectification Groups; Comrades Lin Ruo and Yan Youmin Speak, Comrade Wang Ning Chairs Meeting"]

[Text] Units of the first and second groups on party rectification must guard against and overcome slack moods and fulfill party rectification tasks with high standards from start to finish; they must seriously and conscientiously examine and summarize party rectification work from the first stage firmly, in accordance with the spirit of Circular No 11 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and strive to consolidate and develop the gains made in party rectification. These were the requirements set forth by comrades Lin Ruo [2651 5387] and Yan Youmin [0917 0147 3046] to leading cadres from units of the first and second groups on party rectification directly subordinate to provincial organs who attended a meeting yesterday morning.

This meeting was convened by the provincial committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group in order to thoroughly implement Circular No 11 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary and provincial Party Rectification Guidance Group Head Lin Ruo and Group Head Yan Youmin, liaison man from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, accredited to Guangdong Province, respectively, spoke at the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Party Rectification Guidance Group Deputy Head, Wang Ning [3769 1380] presided over the meeting.

In his speech, Comrade Lin Ruo first of all reviewed and summarized the results and situation in organs directly under provincial authority after having unfolded party rectification for the past year and more. He said that the development of party rectification work in the first stage was healthy, methods were correct, results were evident and the desired objectives in party rectification were realized in the main. He expounded on the gains made in party rectification in aspects of unifying thinking, rectifying work style, strengthening discipline, purifying organization, etc., and at the same time also spoke of circumstances where disequilibrium had occurred and pointed out that there were still some problems and deficiencies in a minority of party rectification units.

Comrade Lin Ruo said that by the 10th of this month most of the units of the first and second groups on party rectification had already shifted over to the stage of dealing with organization and the registration of party members. To improve the work at this stage, emphasis must be placed on two points: first, is to genuinely do a good job of educating party members concerning standards and party discipline and further raise the quality of political thinking and organizational discipline of party members through education; second, we must do organizational work well and preserve the purity and advanced nature of the party organization. In handling organization, we must be both firm and cautious, adhere to principle, seek truth from facts and act in accord with policy.

Comrade Lin Ruo stressed that Circular No 11 of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification had to be earnestly and thoroughly implemented and addressed the problem of fulfilling party rectification tasks with high standards from start to finish. He said that a few days ago the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification issued Circular No 11, which demands that after work in registering party members and handling organization is basically completed by units in the first stage of party rectification, they must, in the coming year, seriously and genuinely conduct a one-time inspection and summation of party rectification work, and strive to consolidate and develop their achievements so as to push party building forward. Units of the province's first and second groups on party rectification must all concretely implement these views in accordance with the demands of the circular and the provincial committee's Party Rectification Guidance Group and earnestly and genuinely carry out their inspection and summation work well.

Lin Ruo pointed out that work on inspection and summation must be conducted by seeking truth from facts, be in accordance with the five check and acceptance criteria as stipulated in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on party rectification, and in accordance with the few main points of content on inspection and summation set forth in Circular No 11 from the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

First, we need to correctly appraise and fully affirm the achievements made in the matter of unified thinking. Second, we need to truly search out problems and deficiencies and continue to adopt effective measures to resolve them in good time and, insofar as possible, have fewer or no left-over problems. Third, we must painstakingly sum up our principal experience in ideology, work style, discipline and organization in party rectification under new historical conditions, sum up correct methods and principles for resolving contradictions within the party and facilitate the continuous push forward in party building. Fourth, we must pay close attention and examine whether or not party rectification already has had an effect on advancing reform and accelerating the economy.

The main aspect of these four points is an attitude that seeks truth from facts, which conducts inspection and summation seriously, and whatever level is attained is actually the level, neither to be expanded upon nor diminished. The inspection and summation work this time will be conducted under the

party organization's own responsibility in each party rectification unit and party committees at the higher levels will not send anyone to examine or check before acceptance. Therefore, each party organ in party rectification units must take hold of this work with spirit and a high degree of awareness and responsibility.

Lin Ruo said that by means of inspection and summing up, we need to set up a system for perfecting and strengthening the party ideologically and organizationally and guard against thinking that once party rectification has passed we can "take a breather"; we must have a good grasp of the following few points on basic construction in accordance with the requirements of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification: First, in party rectification we are to conduct education for party members in the party's basic knowledge, fine tradition and discipline and continuously persist in getting down to the lower levels with this education so as to make it regular and systematic; second, we need to initiate plans and measures more concretely for basic units in the new situation and strive to put them into effect; at the same time, we should similarly reform leadership work and work style, energetically streamline administration and delegate power, further overcome bureaucracy and oppose unhealthy trends and evil practices. Third, we must set up and perfect various essential systems for inner-party life. Fourth, we need to further strengthen the building of leadership groups and the third echelon. We still need to improve and develop the work of party members. We must also take care to commend advanced party organizations and outstanding party members who have come to the fore during party rectification. Finally, Comrade Lin Ruo's speech stressed the need to strengthen leadership, to ensure that party rectification tasks will be carried out from start to finish. He said that from now until the end of March, the tasks of the units of the province's first and second groups on party rectification work will still be extremely arduous. Party organs at all levels definitely need to earnestly strengthen leadership, adopt effective measures, take up party rectification, work well and make good use of this time period.

In his speech, Comrade Yan Youmin expressed full agreement with the plans and views which Comrade Lin Ruo presented on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee. Comrade Yan Youmin's speech stressed the following few points: we must earnestly study and grasp the great significance of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification's Circular No 11, and provincial leading organizations are to fulfill party rectification tasks with high standards from beginning to end; we need to check unhealthy tendencies in reform and in opening to the outside world; in examining and summing up party rectification work, we must stick to the attitude of seeking truth from facts, guard against and oppose harmful work styles that merely pursue form or pay lip service and we must all look to actions which fix our attention on changing the existing problems and deficiencies.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PROPAGANDA WORK CONFERENCE ASKS FOR NEW WORKING SPIRIT

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] "The major line and the three important tasks of the party in the new era must be closely woven together and the propaganda work must be launched with full blare before all other activities. All units on the propaganda front, all departments and all agencies must work around this main task to study and deploy their operations. They must seek to coordinate with each other, match their paces, use all kinds of propaganda apparatuses and mobilize all positive factores including those within and without the party, domestic and overseas, and those of fellow Chinese in Hong Kong and Macao to strive for the goal of accomplishing the four modernizations and reviving China." This is the fundamental task of the propaganda work presented to the provincial propaganda work conference.

The conference communicated and studied the essence of the speech by Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered at the conference of national propaganda department directors, studied the resolutions by the party Central Committee on reforms of economic structures and the 10 policies to stimulate further the rural economy and reviewed the performance of the provincial propaganda work since the Third Plenum of the CCP Central Committee. The conference was full of enthusiasm and very lively.

Yesterday [25 January 1985] afternoon, Hu Qiaomu, a member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee, was in Guangzhou, met all the comrades who attended the provincial propaganda work conference and gave an important speech. Hu Qiaomu said that Guangdong is the South Gate of the motherland, the most important tourist center and the major "window" of the whole nation and its position is very important. We must consider fully the importance of Guangdong in external and internal propaganda and we must do the propaganda work well. He emphatically pointed out that as in the case of the propaganda work done on Xiang Xiuli [0686 4423 7787] before, we must give all our efforts to publicize the life stories of progressive figures in the campaign of reform and liberalization during the socialist constructions and these figures include intellectuals. Hu Qiaomu also mentioned the question of developing young party members. He said that as we ask the cadres to accomplish the four modernizations, the first requirement is to acquire a revolutionary mind. Only through a hard study of political ideology can the young generation take over their duties as

successors. Now we have insufficient numbers of young party members and this is an imminent problem of the party today which deserves the attention of the whole party.

Yesterday at the closing ceremony of the conference, Yang Yingbin, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, delivered the closing speech. He emphasized that propaganda work must be done in accordance with the current facts of life in the reforms and in the open-door policy to publicize the Chinese socialist road in order to mobilize the enthusiasm of the masses to take part in the construction of the four modernizations and to reaffirm the resolution and confidence of the masses to follow the socialist road. Propaganda work must applaud patriotism and make it a strong, cohesive bond to unite the masses and people of all walks of life to accomplish the three major tasks. Propaganda work must enhance the connections between China and the world and between the mainland and Hong Kong and Taiwan to broaden the vision of the cadres and the masses from a closed society to see and understand the outside world.

When the comrades who attended the conference reviewed the propaganda performance of the province, they mentioned that in the recent years the propaganda work of the province had been continuously cleaning away the "leftist" influence and getting rid of the old frames of reference and had achieved clear results in the realization of the essence of the reforms and the open-door policy both in the propaganda work on economic policy and intellectual civilization and in the propaganda work on ideology, education, literature, gathering, publications, broadcasts and television and on propaganda overseas. Especially in the wake of the changing concepts of the masses after the adoption of the reforms and the open-door policy and in the face of a series of new problems arising from broader contact with new outside cultures, the propaganda workers, instead of choosing to avoid or to withdraw from the problems, took the stance of "expelling any pollution but not all things foreign" and had made their propaganda programs rich, colorful and full of life and enthusiasm.

The conference emphasized that in order to make the propaganda work even better in the new situation of the reforms and the open-door policy, the propaganda workers must further resolve the ideological problem guiding the propaganda operations, must have the attitude of opening up new frontiers, the attitude of seeking true knowledge and the attitude of serving the people.

The conference on provincial propaganda work opened its session on 15 January and it was presided over by Lin Jiang [2651 3068], director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee. He also gave a speech on how to do good works overall in the new situation of the reforms and the open-door policy. The more than 260 participants of the conference are directors of the propaganda departments of all city, prefecture and county party committees and responsible persons in the concerned agencies under the provincial committee.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

POLICE IN SHANTOU, GUANGDONG PROVINCE DISCIPLINED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Chen Huanzhan [7115 3562 1455]: "Shantou City Police Traffic Company Issues Regulatory Order To Discipline Police Who Violate Regulations"]

[Text] The Traffic Company of the Shantou City Public Security Bureau has recently issued concrete rectification measures to tighten up disciplinary control over the police. The order not only reiterates that traffic police are not allowed to stop for private use any civilian vehicle but also prohibits any person from using a vehicle impounded because of a traffic violation and does not allow any person to ask for gasoline from the vehicles' ownership agencies nor to borrow vehicles. Violators will be punished by reduction of the 3 months' bonus and subsidiary and will be accompanied by a supervisor to appear before the vehicle ownership unit to make a self-criticism in public and pay back the expenses for using the vehicle and other compensation. Serious violators will be disciplined administratively as well. The Shantou City Traffic Company also installed a special telephone line for the public to report their opinions and complaints.

The Shantou City Public Security Bureau reissued the notice on 24 January concerning the problem of traffic police who hitch-hike on civilian vehicles in an oppressive manner. It gives consent to the measures taken by the traffic company and hopes all cities and counties within its jurisdiction will adopt them and enforce them accordingly.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

PARTY COMMITTEE MEMBER URGES WRITERS TO REFLECT ON REFORMS

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Zhou Wenshao [6650 2429 7300]: "Let Literature Play a More Important Role in the Unfolding Reform Campaign"]

[Text] "The fourth assembly of the members' representatives of the Chinese Writers Union ushered in the real spring of literary creativity. This assembly of the members' representatives of the Guangdong chapter of the Writers Union now being held in the flower city of South China, I think, will give the representatives present the feeling of sipping vintage wine in the southern breeze." Thus said Qin Mu [4440 3668], a writer who delivered the poetic opening speech this morning and announced the opening of the third assembly of members' representatives of the provincial chapter of the Writers Union at the South Lake Hotel in Guangzhou.

Lin Ruo and Xie Fei, secretaries of Guangdong provincial party committee; Yang Yingbin, member of the standing committee of the provincial committee; and Chen Yueping, vice chairman of the provincial advisory commission, paid a visit to the writers attending the assembly on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

First secretary Ren Zhongyi of the provincial party committee sent a letter of congratulations to the assembly. The attending representatives applauded enthusiastically five times when the letter was read aloud to the assembly. Comrade Yang Yingbin delivered a speech on behalf of the provincial party committee. He said that the party committee always believes the Guangdong literary troop is good and should be trusted, cared for and respected by the party and the people. The people of the whole province appreciate the contributions of the writers in the field of providing cultural nourishment. In recent years, literary creativity in Guangdong Province has been sizable and ought to be fully affirmed. Nevertheless, creative activities have still not fully kept pace with the situation of this development. This demands greater efforts in the field of literary creativity. Therefore, the writers of the province must penetrate into the real lives of the people and submerge themselves into the mainstream of the reforms. Because Guangdong Province is a province carrying out special policies, he hopes the writers of Guangdong can fully use these favorable conditions to create works which can reflect the bold explorations and brave

actions taken in the reforms and in the open-door policy by the people of Guangdong. He further said that more efforts are needed to create a normal atmosphere of literary criticism and a lively environment for competition among hundreds of schools and to eradicate the extreme "leftist" attacks in criticism. The party Central Committee has pointed out that the mistakes and deviations in literary works, as long as they are not against the law, shall be corrected through literary criticism, e.g., criticism, discussions and debates, and writers who are being criticized must be protected from political prejudice, not subjected to persecution or administrative sanctions by their organizations. The province must firmly adhere to the directive of the party Central Committee. Now the party Central Committee has explicitly pronounced the freedom of literary creation and it is a tremendous encouragement to the writers.

The provincial party committee ought to believe that the writers will treasure this freedom and properly enjoy this freedom to exploit fully their creative talents in their share of contributions to the major tasks of the party and the people.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGZHOU TIGHTENS UP CONTROL OF TABLOID MARKETS

Guangzhou YANG CHENG WANBAO in Chinese 31 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Mai Shilong [7796 5535 7893]: "Guangzhou Rectifies the Tabloid Market"]

[Text] Yesterday and today the Guangzhou municipal agencies concerned launched a full-scale inspection of the tabloid markets within the municipality.

Following the increasing demand for culture by the people, various kinds of tabloids have started up publications. However, the good and the bad mixed together and some of the tabloids have been published in serious violation of the regulations on publication and have unhealthy contents. Among the more than dozen tabloid wholesalers in the city, only a few of them have applied for a business license. A certain tabloid wholesaler in Dongshan District has a business license, but only a few of several tens of the tabloids he publishes have properly applied for publication and the majority of them are in violation of the publication regulations. Those tabloids with fictitious contents are harmful to the readers and have caused serious concern in many circles of the society.

The Guangzhou municipal party committee's propaganda department held a conference with the responsible persons of the agencies of cultural affairs, industry and commerce, publications and public security and specifically studies the problem of rectifying the tabloid markets. Yesterday and today, all districts of the city launched a raid on and an inspection of the tabloid wholesalers, retailers and peddlers and took some appropriate measures against certain tabloids which were in violation of the publication regulations and had unhealthy contents.

Sources indicated that the municipal propaganda department and other agencies concerned will jointly call a meeting of tabloid wholesalers after this inspection to reiterate the various policies, laws and regulations concerning publication and business licensing to insure that the tabloid markets develop along the right course and in a healthy fashion.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

GUANGDONG RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE WRITERS HOLD MEETING

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] On 22 January the first annual meeting of the Guangdong Returned Overseas Chinese Writers Association was opened at "Yi Cun" [9188 2625], Guangzhou, and closed this morning. About 50 members in the province attended the meeting. Yang Yingbin, member of the standing committee of the Guangdong provincial Communist Party committee, and Huang Hao [7806 3185], deputy director of the propaganda department, attended the meeting and gave speeches. Qin Mu [4440 3668], advisor to the association; Hua Jia [5478 0587], a writer; and Liao Yue [1675 6885], deputy director of the provincial overseas Chinese affairs office, were invited to deliver speeches to the meeting.

Comrade Yang Yingbin expressed his congratulations for the accomplishments of the association over the past year. He also expected the association to seek closer contacts with Chinese writers now living overseas, expatriate Chinese writers and other writers organizations, try to find treasures on subjects related to overseas Chinese, create more literature, enrich the literature on subjects concerning overseas Chinese and make contributions to the building of the two civilizations.

Yang Yue [2799 2887], vice president of the association, delivered a report on the affairs of the association.

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CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

BRIEFS

PARTY LEADERS VISIT MEMBERS OF MOVIE SYMPOSIUM--On the afternoon of 16 January, Wu Nansheng, secretary of the Guangdong provincial party committee; Yang Yingbin, a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee; and Lin Jiang [2651 3068], director of the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, on behalf of Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial party committee, visited motion picture workers and movie actors and actresses from all over the country who were participating in the China Motion Picture Art Symposium which was being held at the South Lake Hotel in Guangzhou. Yang Yingbin read the letter from Ren Zhongyi to the symposium. He was interrupted many times by applause while reading aloud from the letter. The responsible person of the symposium, Lu Yihao [4151 1837 3185], vice chairman of the Guangdong chapter of the China Motion Picture Workers Federation, expressed thanks to the leaders of the Guangdong provincial party committee who came to visit the members of the symposium. [Excerpts] [Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 85 p 1] 12787

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NORTHEAST REGION

PARTY RECTIFICATION IN SHENYANG MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATIONS

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Feb 85 p 1

[Article by Guo Jidong [6753 4949 2639] and Liu Wende [0491 2429 1795]:
"Issues Clarified and Factionalism Eliminated"]

[Text] Thoroughly negate "the cultural revolution" and eliminate the residual influence of "the cultural revolution" by enhancing the maintenance of an identical political consciousness of the vast number of party members and party member cadres with that of the party central committee. This is an important accomplishment achieved by the organizations under our municipality during party rectification.

Negate "the Cultural Revolution" from Theory to Practice, and Incur Changes in Ideological Sentiment.

During party rectification, through the education of thoroughly eliminating "the cultural revolution," the vast number of party members recognized the catastrophe done to the party, the state and the people by "the cultural revolution," and the past wrong recognition by some people has thus been changed. Those comrades who had thought that "the cultural revolution" was for "combatting and preventing revisionism" now realize that the many things criticized at that time as revisionist actually confirmed with Marxism, resulting in a situation where the more they "combated revisionism" the further away they got from Marxism. Those party members who had thought that "the cultural revolution" was not totally bad since there were the achievements of sending satellites into the space and the explosion of the hydrogen bomb now realize that this very "cultural revolution" had seriously wrecked social productive forces. Had there not been this domestic turmoil, our construction enterprise would have developed more rapidly. Many party members link their personal experiences with the harm done to them by "the cultural revolution" in breaking with "the cultural revolution" in their ideological sentiments. Some say that the thorough negation of "the cultural revolution" is another ideological breakthrough after the eradication of "the two whatevers."

Eradicate the Influence of "Leftist" Ideology, and Enhance the Consciousness of Carrying Through the Line, the Guiding Principle and the Policy of the Party.

By thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution," many party members have discovered the cause of "leftism," perceived the effect of "leftist" ideology on them and conscientiously summed up the lesson of the experience. Some young party members who did not participate in "the four bigs" during "the cultural revolution" took the initiative to eliminate the residual influence of "the cultural revolution" on them; not a few old comrades who were criticized, struggled against and persecuted during "the cultural revolution" did not become conceited by being correct for having been persecuted and conscientiously eradicating the influence of "leftist" ideology; some comrades who emphasized their "being orders to support the leftists" during "the cultural revolution" also realize the grave harm brought about by "supporting the leftist"; and a small number of comrades who committed mistakes during "the cultural revolution" do not stress objective causes any more and have taken the initiative to examine their own problems, and some have even taken the initiative to find and apologize to the leadership cadres whom they had physically mauled and to make self-criticism, finally achieving reciprocal understanding. Units like the Shenyang College of Pharmacy and the municipal CPC committee party school have achieved salient results in this regard.

Define "the Three Big Factions" of Shenyang As All Wrong, and Fundamentally Enhance the Consciousness of Eliminating Factionalism.

During the current party rectification many comrades soberly realized that by only a thorough negation of "the cultural revolution" could factionalism be eliminated fundamentally. Before the party rectification, a considerable number of party members and cadres lacked the ideological preparedness in thoroughly negating "the three big factions" of Shenyang, and some suggested that "we cannot equally blame all sides, and a differentiation between right or wrong must be made." Through the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution," many units analyzed "the three big factions" of Shenyang from the guiding ideology, the direction of struggle, the mode of activity and the harm done to clarify that "the three big factions" of Shenyang were the products of "the cultural revolution" and they were all the same in being right or wrong and in being high or low; that to "hit" or "protect" leadership cadres from the factional viewpoint was to maintain the interests of the factions; and that the declaration of factional affiliation by some leadership cadres during "the cultural revolution" was not for a purpose of "showing a clear-cut stand" but resulted in enhancing factional activities. Once the point of right or wrong was clarified, the consciousness of the vast number of party members was strengthened, and in this way, the question of factionalism acquired a better solution. Those who had insisted on the factional viewpoint started to eradicate their own factionalism; a small number of comrades who had wanted to put up a big fight took the initiative to self-criticize, and many party members who had for a long time refused to unite due to their possession of factionalism have eliminated their ideological difficulty to enhance unity.

Enhance the Clearing up of the Big Events During "the Cultural Revolution" and the Work of Investigating "the Three Kinds of Persons."

Through the education of thoroughly negating "the cultural revolution," the vast number of party members have enhanced their ideological consciousness, and their recognition of the importance of the work of investigating "the three kinds of persons." By insisting on the principle of being resolute but prudent, and of having no omissions but no magnifications, great progress has been achieved in this work. Those party members who committed mistakes during "the cultural revolution" took the initiative in clarifying their questions and examining their mistakes; those party members who evaded discussion or writing about their own investigations and authentication have corrected their attitude to acquire the spirit of being responsible to the people, reflected the true situation and helped the organization to clarify some problematical questions. Up to the present, the big events that happened in the organs directly under municipal control have basically been clarified, and an absolute majority of the key targets of investigation have made conclusions. In this way favorable conditions have been created for purifying party organization and for establishing "the third echelon."

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NORTHEAST REGION

HOW PARTY COMMITTEES OF ENTERPRISES SHOULD ADAPT TO REFORM

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 85 p 19

[Article by Hu Zongqi [5170 1350 6786], CPC committee secretary of the Jiamusi Paper Plant: "How Should the Work of the Party Committees of the Enterprises Adapt Itself to the Reform Situation?"]

[Text] With the implementation of the plant chief responsibility system in the enterprises, we have eradicated two concepts in ideological cognition: that production construction is a hard task and political work is a soft task and that party leadership means the party committee should grasp and control everything. At the time the two concepts were established, under the new situation of reform, the party should care for the party; the party's leadership is mainly leadership in ideological politics and in guiding principles and policies. This eradication and establishment have rendered the realization of the following three changes in the work of our party committee:

(1) Change from overall leadership in enterprises to ideological-political leadership. Our primary method of action is that the party committee primarily leads the political work department and develops ideological-political work that centers around reform. It insists on propagandizing and arming the masses with the reform ideology for permeating ideological-political work into each substantive reform in order to insure the smooth completion of the task of reform and organizes and guides administrative cadres to work on ideological-political work. We list as an important duty of administrative cadres their performance of ideological-political work in order to propagandize the important meaning of doing so and inspire their consciousness in insisting on performing ideological-political work and to establish an information meeting system on ideological work. A routine meeting is held every Saturday afternoon. "Newness" is emphasized at each of the meetings, mainly to transmit the spirit of the superior level, to reflect the new situation and new experiences in the two civilizations construction of all units within 1 week, to exchange the new problems and new requirements that need to be solved by the plants, to discuss and study the new measures and new methods for enhancing ideological-political work and to plan on the party committee's primary work for the next week.

(2) Change from devoting primary energy in grasping production construction to grasping party construction. We have mainly done three things: the first is to educate party members who stand at the forefront of reform to be the vanguard models of reform. Loudly state that the party's history is a history of reform, loudly state that reform is the duty of Communist Party members and educate party members to recognize reform from the height of the principle of party spirit. When the reform goes one step further, a new substantive requirement is brought forward to party members, so that the vast number of party members clearly know what and how to do in the reform, by bringing into play the role of the vanguard of the first echelon of splendid youths to join the party by enhancing the party's organizational construction. Against the practical situation that a large number of aged workers have moved to the second echelon of production and that the number of party members, especially young party members, has decreased, the party committee formulated "the decision to strengthen the development of advanced youth workers in the party" by listing the task in the agenda as grasping the work of developing intellectuals in the party. The third is to strengthen the construction of the basic-level party masses. The emphasis of the party committee is on adjusting the basic-level party branches, labor unions and CPC youth corps contingents. After adjustment, the average age of party branch secretaries was lowered from 50 to 44 years, that of basic-level labor union chairmen from 50 to 37 years and that of youth corps branch secretaries from 26.7 to 24.8 years.

(3) Change from making decisions in production operations and administrative management to guaranteed supervision. Our method of action is to be briefed every season on administrative work. The party committee brings forward to the plant chief its opinions or suggestions but makes no decisions. At the same time, the party committee suggests the measures for accomplishing the production administration task from the standpoint of strengthening the party's ideological-political work and of bringing into play the vanguard model role of party members, and organizes and mobilizes the party members and staffs of the entire plant to implement conscientiously these measures. Centered around the plant's monthly key points in production administration work, the party committee brings forward requirements against party branches and party members for them to know definitely what to do and how to do in accomplishing the key points and in educating party members to employ their own exemplary activities for uniting and bringing along the employee masses in accomplishing the production tasks. Centered around the enhancement of economic benefits, the party committee organizes and mobilizes the masses to develop extensive labor competition which has "six goods" as their main contents and, through the labor union, conducts periodic inspections and appraisals for summing up and promoting advanced experiences in a timely manner in order to propel the deeper development of the competition. Closely centered around production, technology, operation, management and various reform tasks, the party committee tries to do a good job in the employees' ideological-political work in integrating ideological-political work with economic and administrative measures and in penetrating the process of implementing these measures. Political work cadres periodically participate in administrative meetings and penetrate into the realities and the masses in doing a good job in investigation and study, in discovering

problems relating to production and administrative management to be brought forward in a timely manner to the plant chief in form of opinions or suggestions, to the end of insuring the thorough implementation of the party's line, guiding principle and policy in the plant.

The change in the party committee's guidance of ideology and work has guaranteed the smooth implementation of the enterprise's leadership system and the other reforms, and there was an evident increase in enterprise production and economic benefits. Practice has proved that this method of action is practicable and completely necessary.

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NORTHEAST REGION

CHARACTERISTICS OF REFORM DESCRIBED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 85 p 20

[Article by Zhang Qihua [1728 0796 5478]: "A Brief Discussion of the Characteristics of Reform"]

[Text] "The Decision of the CPC Central Committee on the Reform in Economic System" pointed out: "This reform is implemented in a planned, orderly and step-by-step manner under the leadership of the party and the government and is the self-perfection and development of the socialist system." That is to say, our reform is not a change of our fundamental social system but is a series of substantive systemic changes in the process of self-adjustment and self-perfection and is an economic management reform under the principle of insisting on the socialist system. Two characteristics of the reform are included here: one is partial change and the other is self-adjustment.

Reform is a partial transformation, meaning that the object of reform is the substantive but not the fundamental system. We know that every social revolution is a transformation, yet due to the difference in the nature and the situation of the basic social contradictions, some transformations are basic while others are partial. The proletarian revolution is the most thorough revolution in basic transformation. Therefore, under the socialist system, no matter whether in the relations of production or in the superstructure, anything that does not match is partial. Therefore, reform is not a negation of the basic system but a negation under the premise of insisting on the basic socialist system, of the substantive system and the substantive link of productive relations and the superstructure that do not match the development of productive forces. This negation is the partial transformation that aims at overthrowing the socialist system. It is merely a broader and deeper development of this new quality of socialism and a partial negation of certain links of its own, not overthrowing all and starting all anew, nor is it a fundamental negation of itself. Through this kind of partial negation, the socialist economic and political systems will gradually be perfected. We therefore see that this reform is not only basically different from the past revolutions of replacing one kind of social system with another kind of social system but also different from the self-destructive so-called "continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletarian class."

Reform is self-adjustment, meaning that reform relies on the socialist system's own strength for conquering the drawbacks in the system, and is the self-creation of conditions for self-perfection and development. The reason that the socialist system possesses this kind of self-adjusting ability are, first, that the CPC, which has Marxism as its guiding ideology, is conscious of the fundamental contradictions in the socialist society and therefore has the ability to adjust in a timely manner within the socialist system certain situations and links in productive relations or in the superstructure that do not match the development of productive forces. Over here the key issue is the correct cognition and the correct solution of the characteristics belonging to the growth and the existence of fundamental social contradictions. In the process of socialist construction, after having walked on winding paths and having made mistakes, our party eventually achieved a correct cognition of the characteristics of this fundamental contradiction and its law of movement and is using the guiding ideology of seeking the truth from facts to implement reform. Second, since the exploitive class does not exist in socialist society, reform is therefore not the negation of the governing class by the governed class but the creation of conditions by the people's masses to negate the things that do not meet the needs of historical development. Reform is to bring into play the positive attitude and the creativity of the people's masses. This is the basic guarantee for developing social productive forces. Third, since the drawbacks and the malpractices of the socialist productive relations and its structure are not inherent with the socialist system, they can be conquered with the socialist system's own strengths. In the case of our country, the drawbacks in certain links of our political and economic system mainly come from three directions, i.e., the influence of the old society, the influence of foreign styles and our own malpractices. Since socialism is an enterprise that has never existed before, and since our socialism was carried out in a country where productive forces are backward, the population is numerous and the territory is extensive, certain malpractices are inevitable. But these malpractices are not inherent in the socialist system. Once we recognize them, we may rely on the strength of the socialist system to conquer them.

As fully proved by our country's socialist construction, especially the practice of recent years, our country's socialist system is gradually walking toward perfection by the continuous self-creation of conditions for self-adjustment against certain parts and links of productive relations and the superstructure that do not match the development of productive forces.

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CSO: 4005/670

NORTHEAST REGION

GUARANTEED SUPERVISION IN PLANTS OUTLINED

Harbin FENDOU [STRUGGLE] in Chinese No 2, 1 Feb 85 p 18

[Article by Hou Lianjun [0230 6647 0689], CPC committee secretary of the Harbin Ball Bearing Plant: "Guaranteed Supervision Is Party Leadership"]

[Text] Will the implementation of the plant chief responsibility system weaken party leadership? This is a question of common concern to the people. Our Harbin Ball Bearing Plant is the experimental unit in our province which was the earliest in implementing the plant chief responsible system. Through this period of work, I understand that besides not weakening party leadership, it will greatly enhance the leadership by the party in the enterprise because it brings into play the exemplary role of party members in their posts by virtue of the change of the past situation in which the party did not care for the party, which was the result of the party committee's concentrating all its energy in grasping ideological political leadership and party construction.

With the implementation of the plant chief responsibility system, the party committee's overall leadership in the enterprise becomes guaranteed supervision. This kind of leadership is different from that of the past. It is not direct decision making in economic work but a realization of ideological political leadership in the enterprise through the role of guaranteed supervision, so that the party's line, guiding principle and policy can be carried through. Therefore, guaranteed supervision is the leadership function of the enterprise CPC committee. The insistence on party leadership in our country is beyond doubt. But the mode manifested by the party leadership at different organizational levels should not be the same. The CPC Central Committee is the leadership core of the whole party and the entire country; the party's local committee is the leader of the locality, and an enterprise, the party committee leadership guarantees the thorough implementation of the party's guiding principle and policy mainly through ideological-political work and should not take on administrative work and command in production. After the implementation of the plant chief responsibility system, the plant chief is the representative of the enterprise as a judicial person and has a unified command and overall responsibility for the plant's production operations and administrative management. At the same time, regardless of whether he is a party member, the plant chief is the target of the CPC committee's ideological-political

work. As the basic stratum of organization of the party, the party committee, through ideological-political work, brings into play the exemplary vanguard role of party members by guaranteeing the supervision of production administration work.

In view of the party committee's past prolonged unified leadership and overall responsibility, I take the key to the present reform in the leadership system as a return by the party committee to the plant chief of the authority of command and decision making in production operations and administrative management in order to guarantee that the plant chief has the job and also the authority. Therefore, the positive support to the plant chief in employing his authority of unified command over production operations is the manifestation of the party spirit of Communist Party members. Our recent definite suggestion that the party committee must ideologically eradicate "the three concepts" and establish "the three ideas" is to eradicate the concept that "the party committee secretary is the number one person" and establish the idea that the plant chief is the representative of the enterprise as a judicial person; to eradicate the concept that "the secretary says the last word and the plant chief follows the order" and establish the idea of a division of labor and mutual coordination between the plant chief and the secretary; and to eradicate the concept that "one should go to the secretary about any question, big or small" and establish the idea that the plant chief makes the decision in production operations and the administrative management of the enterprise. In work we must realize "the three changes" of changing the party committee's overall leadership to ideological-political leadership, of changing the party committee's decision making in economic work and handling to the role of guaranteeing supervision and of changing the party committee's concentration of energy in grasping production construction to servicing economic construction by grasping party construction and ideological-political work.

Viewed from the practice in our plant, the party committee should mainly grasp the work in the following three aspects in bringing into play its role of guaranteeing supervision:

The first is to make positive suggestions on production administration work in order to guarantee the thorough completion of the task of production and administrative work. Having decisions made by the plant chief in production administration work does not mean that the party committee will not concern itself with the work any longer. If the production administration work is not well done, the party committee is equally responsible. In practice, we do our best to achieve what we suggest but not decide, help not manipulate and participate but not intervene in production administration work. In making important decision, the party committee secretary takes the initiative to be the plant chief's staff officer. For instance, during the plant chief's process of organizing his cabinet, I took the initiative of helping the plant chief in controlling the party's personnel policy to insure that during the new epoch, the party's line in personnel employment is complied with.

The second is to insure, through ideological-political work, the completion of the tasks of production and administrative work. Through the party

organizations of various levels, the party committee does a good job in ideological-political work by centering around the task of production, mobilizing the positive attitude of employees, bringing into full play the combat fortress role of the party branch and the exemplary vanguard role of party members and leading the masses in accomplishing their production tasks.

The third is to support the work of the plant chief, to help him solve his problems and deal with his worries and to insure the implementation of his decisions. When the plant chief encounters problems in his work, the party committee should not be unconcerned and indifferent and instead should work through the party's system to guarantee the smooth implementation of the plant chief's decisions.

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CSO: 4005/670

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PARTY RECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN ZHEJIANG MILITARY DISTRICT

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] The rectification campaign for the provincial military district party committee and its organizations has unfolded to its fullest extent.

On the afternoon of 3 January, the provincial military district held a party rectification mass rally with the participation of all party members. The responsible members of the military district party committee, Ma Jiliang [7456 7535 5328] and Kang Mingcai [1660 2494 2088], delivered speeches and presented three requirements of the party rectification program to the provincial military district party committee and its organizations: first, revive the good tradition of the Yanan Rectification Campaign to make this party rectification the best one in the history of the party; second, insist on carrying out the party's line and policies thoroughly, and resolutely cast away "leftist" tactics to keep the party rectification program moving at a healthy and steady pace; and third, heighten the self-awareness of everyone and discipline the self strictly to make the party rectification become the driving force for unifying ideology and for elevating political awareness. Through the party rectification campaign, the district wants to mobilize further the positive factors, to reinforce the unity between the military and the people and to get rid of partisan interferences and "leftist" influences in order to accomplish successfully the various tasks of 1985.

The overall deployment of the party rectification program in the provincial military district will start with the provincial military district, then the sub-districts in descending order. The rectification program for the county militia forces and the armed forces will start in the winter of this year.

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CSO: 4005/625

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NEW YEAR'S RALLIES HELD FOR PLA TROOPS

Rally in Zhoushan

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by Yang Yongkang [2799 3057 1660], Zhoushan correspondent from Dinghai]

[Text] The New Year festival rally to comfort the PLA troops stationed in Zhoushan was held on the evening of 28 January in Dinghai by the Zhejiang provincial government and the Zhoushan prefectural government. Deputy Secretary Chen Fawen [7115 3127 2429] of the provincial party committee, Vice Chairman Shang Jingcai [0794 2529 2088] and more than 1,000 commanding officers and men gathered under one roof to enjoy a friendly union by the East Sea.

Li Zhongwen [2621 0022 2429], Wang Qingyang [3769 1987 2254], Ma Yunlun [7456 0061 0243], Wang Qingzhang [3769 1987 4545], Jiang Mo [5592 1075] and Gan Yougen [1626 0645 2704], responsible comrades of the navy unit, the army unit and the armed police unit stationed Zhoushan, attended the rally.

Zhu Yaozu [8450 5069 4371] and Wang Xiaolin [3769 1321 2651], responsible persons of the Zhoushan prefectural party committee and the prefectural administration, also attended the rally.

The rally was presided over by Zhu Yaozu, secretary of the Zhoushan prefectural party committee. Comrade Chen Fawen gave a speech full of passion and enthusiasm. He said that in the past year the troops in Zhoushan, with their proud tradition, had made positive contributions to the island's geographical conditions in the local aspects of assisting the four modernizations works, such as giving protection to ships and fishing vessels, rescuing people from disasters and danger, greening the islands, helping the people in manual labor, thwarting smuggling on the high seas and maintaining security in the localities. With the efforts of the troops stationed on the island, the joint-construction programs by the military and the civilian have made progress, from a culturally developed spot to a culturally developed village and then to a culturally developed island and from developing the military and civilian jointly developed culture

on land to that on the ships. The 15th Regiment of a certain troop was rated as "the model of joint military and civilian development of socialist intellectual culture in the whole country." A certain navy unit intends to transfer some of the military docks to the local government under a certain kind of arrangement and change them into dual military and civilian facilities. An army unit in Zhoushan has also expressed its willingness to give assistance to major local constructions.

Comrade Chen Fawen pointed out that in the new year we must further thoroughly study "The Resolution of the CPC Central Committee on reforms of Economic Structures" and carry out successfully the reforms with a firm attitude and at a steady pace. Reinforcing the unity between the military and political units and the unity between the soldiers and the people is an important guarantee of the successful reform of the economic structures. We must wholeheartedly love our people's armed forces, support the constructions of the people's armed forces and undertake all efforts to assist them in solving all solvable practical problems.

Li Zhongwen, political commissar of a certain navy unit stationed in Zhoushan, expressed gratitude toward the leaders on the part of the provincial and prefectural government organizations and the people of the province for their dear care of the soldiers--their children and brothers. He also expressed the belief that his unit would work with the local people to develop and exploit further the potential resources of "fishing, harbors and scenery" in Zhoushan to vitalize its economy and would contribute efforts to participate in the joint military and civilian development of intellectual culture.

Comrades Chen Fawen and Shang Jingcai arrived in Zhoushan on the afternoon of 27 January. On the morning of 28 January, they visited the headquarters of the army unit stationed in Zhoushan and in the afternoon they visited the cadres and soldiers of the Luoyang Battalion of the Troops of Heroes. They also will visit the headquarters of a certain unit of the navy, comfort the 6th Company of a certain troop unit and visit two cultured villages built jointly by the soldiers and the civilians.

Rally in Huzhou City

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jan 85 p 1

[Excerpts] On the evening of 28 January, the Zhejiang provincial people's government and the Huzhou City people's government solemnly held a New Year's day and Spring Festival troop supporting rally and cordially comforted the commanding officer of the PLA unit stationed in Zhejiang Province.

Party Secretary Chen Zuolin [7115 0155 7207] of the provincial discipline inspection commission, Vice Chairman Zhu Zhiguang [2612 0037 0342] of the provincial political consultative conference, Secretary Wu Wenqian [0702 2429 6197] of the Huzhou City party committee, Deputy Secretary and city mayor Xu Changfu [1776 7022 4395] and other responsible comrades of agencies concerned attended the rally.

Responsible members Fu Cuihe [0265 5059 0735], Zhang Wenbiao [1728 2429 1753], Li Guangshan [2621 0342 0810] and others of a certain PLA Unit stationed in Zhejiang also attended the rally.

Chen Zuolin and Fu Cuihe each delivered a speech at the rally. They expressed the belief that in the pursuit of accomplishing the various tasks of 1985 everyone concerned should carry on and expand the honorable tradition of unification between the military unit and the political unit and unification between the soldiers and the people; they must carry out thoroughly the works of supporting the PLA and giving preferential care to the PLA's dependents, the tasks of supporting the government and caring about the people, mutual learning and mutual support and assistance to fight shoulder to shoulder in order to ensure the smooth progress of the economic structure reforms and to ensure the realization of the overall tasks and overall objectives formulated by the 12th Party Congress.

12787

CSO: 4006/625

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COMPETITION TO BECOME RICH IN XINZHOU COUNTY

Wuhan HUBEI RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 85 p 4

[Report by Yu Changyong [0827 7022 0516]: "Militiamen of Xinzhou County Unfold Campaign of "Competition To Getting Rich with Appropriate Approaches by Diligent Work"]

[Text] The militia troops of Xinzhou County seriously organized the militiamen to unfold the "Competition to Get Rich with Appropriate Approaches by Diligent Work" campaign; as a result, 1,037 militiaman households have emerged as 100,000-yuan households. On New Year's Eve, the Wuhan municipal government and the Wuhan military sub-district held a joint assembly.

For the past year, the militia troops of Xinzhou County, based on the "dual command" experience of Huangpi County, extensively organized the county militiamen to start a campaign of "Competition to Get Rich with Appropriate Approaches by Diligent Work." First, they educated the cadres to acquire skills through self-study and to strive for strength in leadership, so they could become not only well trained in the political and military fields but also well equipped with economic managerial skills--a dual professional talent. The commanding officer of the military unit at Wangji Village, Wei Yuanan [7614 6678 1344], used his spare time to lead his men to develop chicken farming and mushroom cultivation and made 3,800 yuan for the year. The 7 commanding officers of militia companies in the same village already became the key-element households and 45 militiamen had started crop planting and animal husbandry businesses. In order to insure the healthy development of competition, all three levels of the Xinzhou militia troops also run model operations to illustrate the methods of making it rich. The militia company in the village of Taozu, under the direction of the militia troops, imported skilled talent and technology from outside to use husks of cotton seeds to cultivate edible fungi; they set up a white jelly fungus factory and a white jelly fungus cannery and doubled their economic return for the first time. Consumer goods production has made great progress and helped the militia's construction. Last year, the performance of the Xinzhou militia troops in weapons management, military training and the recruitment of pilot cadets was rated number one in the whole municipality.

12787

CSO: 4005/625

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XINHUA BRANCH DIRECTOR ON POSSIBILITY OF TALKS ON MACAO IN MAY

HK300806 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Peking, 29 Mar--Talks on Macao's future could begin when Portuguese President General Antonio do Santos Ramalho Eanes visits China in May, the director of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Xu Jiatun, said today.

He said the date of Macao's return to China has not been fixed and is subject to negotiation with Portugal.

Mr Xu was speaking after a morning meeting with the Hong Kong and Macao press, which was also attended by the chairman of the National People's Congress standing committee, Mr Peng Zhen.

During the meeting, Mr Peng said the solution for Macao will be the same as that for Hong Kong, although the time scale is different.

He urged Macao people to prepare to administer the territory themselves.

The SCM POST's correspondent in Macao, Adam Lee, reports the government has refused to comment on the remarks of Mr Xu and Mr Peng.

Information Director Mr Handel Oliveira would only reply: "No comment."

His terse remark came more than five hours after the Macao Government was approached for comment--it is believed the Government contacted Lisbon in the meantime.

But another high-ranking Macao Government official pointed out that when Chinese President Mr Li Xiannan visited Lisbon in November, neither side touched on the Macao topic.

CSO: 4000/168

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG, MACAO UNIT TO BE PRC FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTRY DEPARTMENT

HK030443 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 3 Apr 85 p 1

[By Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 2 Apr--The new unit in charge of Hong Kong and Macao matters within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the status of a department, according to sources close to the ministry.

The unit, recently set up, has become one of 16 departments in the ministry.

It is believed that future talks between Peking and Lisbon on the Macao question will be handled by this department.

Putting officials who had worked on the Hong Kong question under one roof was felt to be necessary in view of increasing workload.

Previously, Hong Kong and Macao affairs within the ministry were handled by its Western European Affairs Department.

The new department is believed to include officials who served in the Western European Affairs Department and played a role in the negotiations on Hong Kong's future.

Other members include ministry officials who also took part in the negotiations. Among them are those from the Department of International Organisations, Treaties and Laws.

Ministry officials were tight-lipped on the composition of the new Hong Kong and Macao department.

They declined to discuss the set up, saying it was "premature" to provide details.

The department is to liaise with Britain as well as other countries on Hong Kong's external affairs.

The new department, in conjunction with the recently expanded Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, is understood to be preparing the formation of the joint liaison group.

The Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, according to reports, also has a unit on foreign affairs.

The new department is likely to have some officials in the joint liaison group.

Mr Ke Zuoshou (60), a veteran diplomat, has been tipped to head the Chinese team. He is a former director of the Department of International Organizations, Treaties and Laws.

Mr Ke, who holds ambassadorial rank, led the Chinese team in the Sino-British working group on the agreement.

Another member tipped to join the group is Mr Qiao Zonghuai, a vice-secretary general of the Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY.

--The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, will report to the full meeting of the National People's Congress today on the joint declaration on Hong Kong.

The agreement on Hong Kong will be discussed by NPC deputies before it is approved at the end of the session on 10 April.

CSO: 4000/168

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

PAPER REPORTS NPC TO VOTE ON SINO-BRITISH AGREEMENT 10 APRIL

HK010555 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Apr 85 p 13

[From Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar--The Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong will be read out in the National People's Congress session on 10 April before delegates vote on the issue.

Mr Xu Dixin, a member of the NPC's Standing Committee, said the motion may either simply approve the agreement, or approve it and endorse the setting up of the basic law drafting committee.

"I do not know the final format at the moment," he told reporters.

Even if there is a separate motion on the basic law committee, he said, it will be approved on the same day.

Mr Xu said the foreign affairs minister, Mr Wu Xueqian, will give a report on the joint declaration.

NPC delegates will then discuss the reports in groups.

Delegates from all provinces and regions will also discuss the joint declaration before approving it.

Copies of the document will be issued to each delegate.

Mr Xu, who is also a noted economist, said the NPC's approval of the agreement will provide a legal base for the setting up of the basic law drafting committee.

He said the NPC Standing Committee will probably let the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office handle "concrete matters" concerning the law drafting committee.

If necessary, the office should be expanded to cope with the matter. The Legislative Committee, under the Standing Committee, will likely work with the drafting committee on the basic law. And it is understood that another body set up under the Standing Committee, the Law Commission, will [word indistinct] the draft basic law before its presentation to a full NPC Session for approval.

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG DIOCESE AS 'BRIDGE' BETWEEN PRCE, OUTSIDE WORLD

HK280354 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 28 Mar 85 p 8

[By Walter Cheung]

[Text] Peking, 27 Mar--The Hong Kong Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church is prepared to serve as a bridge between China and the outside world during her efforts to achieve unification and modernisation.

The message was delivered to the Director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, by a top Catholic delegation from Hong Kong.

It is headed by the Most Rev John Baptist Wu, the first Hong Kong Roman Catholic bishop to visit China officially since the communist takeover in 1949.

During a 45-minute meeting in the Great Hall of the People, the Hong Kong Catholics told Mr Ji that the diocese was willing to help China "make more friends and raise her prestige."

They said the diocese could help build up China and its Catholic Church through its "friends outside."

In return Mr Ji reiterated that Hong Kong would continue to enjoy religious freedom.

He told Bishop Wu: "You may remain the way you are in running church affairs and in relations with the international community and Taiwan."

Mr Ji also told delegates that opinions would be gathered from a broad spectrum of Hong Kong residents to help formulate the basic law.

He said specific methods for soliciting local opinion could only be decided after the basic law drafting committee had been set up.

The current National People's Congress session would discuss the law committee's establishment and the NPC Standing Committee would decide its composition.

Said Mr Ji: "We will do better than the British."

But he did not elaborate, except to say that the future would be "more comprehensive, objective and fair."

The visiting Hong Kong delegates told Mr Ji that the diocese should be able to forward its views on drafting of the basic law.

Mr Ji replied that this would be possible.

The delegates also asked Mr Ji what the diocese could do for China to help her unification and modernisation.

They said the bishop was not only the spiritual head of Hong Kong's 270,000 Catholics, but also had close foreign contacts.

Mr Ji said the Chinese Government had not yet given enough thought to this question, but it would be carefully studied.

Mr Ji added that more Catholic groups from Hong Kong should come to the mainland for talks.

The delegates gave Mr Ji an introduction to diocesan services and pastoral works.

On the future of religious activities in Hong Kong, Mr Ji reiterated that there was nothing to worry about in view of the guarantees stated in the joint declaration.

Emerging from the Great Hall of the People after his session with Mr Ji, Bishop Wu said that his visit had been "meaningful and had helped to develop mutual understanding."

The delegates went to the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association in the afternoon where they met the association's chairman, Bishop Jung Hueide.

The association broke with the Vatican in the 1950's to survive in the communist state.

During the meeting Bishop Wu suggested exchanges of seminary teaching staff and seminarians.

But Bishop Jung said China did not have enough seminary teachers and seminarians to run an exchange programme.

Bishop Wu told Bishop Jung that the Hong Kong Diocese had already adopted the three-self principles--self propagation, self administration and self finance--which were advocated by the patriotic association.

After the meeting, Bishop Wu said the Lord's Prayer with some 50 seminarians in the seminary situated inside the association's headquarters.

Bishop Wu later knelt with Bishop Jung to pray in the chapel.

The delegation then went to Nantang (south church) where they met Bishop Michael Fu Tieshan, Bishop of Peking.

There was an emotional scene following the two bishops' meetings.

More than 20 Catholics surrounded Bishop Wu and asked in tears for blessings on their knees. Bishop Wu, also crying, blessed them. The scene lasted for more than 15 minutes.

Bishop Wu held a dinner tonight for a deputy director of the United Front Works Department, Mr Jiang Ping, and officials from the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office. Mr Lu Ping of the Hong Kong and Macau Office, Bishop Jung and Bishop Fu also attended.

In the morning the group paid their respects at the tomb of Matteo Ricci, the Jesuit missionary who came to China in the 16th century and served as a bridge between East and West.

The tomb inside Peking's Party Training School is not accessible to residents and ordinary visitors.

CSO: 4000/168

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

HONG KONG BISHOP DENIED VISIT TO JAILED BISHOP IN SHANGHAI

HK310356 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The Roman Catholic Bishop of Hong Kong was prevented by Chinese authorities from visiting a colleague who is in jail in Shanghai.

The bishop, the Most Rev John Baptist Wu, told a Kai Tak press conference last night on his return from China that his delegation had made repeated requests for permission to visit Bishop Ignacius Kong, former prelate of Shanghai.

Their requests were refused.

Bishop Kong has been held in Shanghai since 1956, when he was labelled a "counter-revolutionary." The whereabouts of his prison have not been revealed.

Bishop Wu, who spent six days in China, is still confident however that a visit will one day be allowed to Bishop King, so that he can be told of the sympathy and concern for his plight.

Bishop Wu said of the rest of his visit: "We have frankly and sincerely exchanged views with Chinese authorities on various problems. We have made our contributions to paving the way for a comprehensive development of Hong Kong society."

He said the official trip enabled him and the other members of the delegation to strengthen links with Catholics in China and thus help them gain an international reputation.

Bishop Wu said the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Mr Ji Pengfei, welcomed the Roman Catholics' views on the basic law.

Mr Ji considered their views "worthy of reference," he said.

Before he left Shanghai, Bishop Wu told reporters his trip had strengthened contact and increased the mutual understanding between the Hong Kong Diocese on the one hand, and the Chinese Government and Chinese Catholic Church on the other.

Bishop Wu, invited by the State Council's Bureau of Religious Affairs, was the first Hong Kong Catholic bishop to visit China officially since 1949. He was also the first Catholic official to be invited by the bureau.

Bishop Wu's last engagement in China was a two-hour meeting with more than 10 lay people and clergymen in Shanghai.

CSO: 4000/168

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CHEN MUHUA TALKS TO HONG KONG PRESS ON BANKING IN PRC

HK010501 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 1 Apr 85 pp 1, 13

[From Terry Cheng]

[Text] Peking, 31 Mar--China's foreign currency reserves have dropped by more than 10 percent in six months, the new president of the People's Bank, Mrs Chen Muhua, disclosed today.

Mrs Chen, who is also a state councillor, said the reserves had fallen from U.S.\$16.6 billion (about HK\$129.5) in September to the current level of U.S.\$14.4 billion (about HK\$112.3).

The decrease was mainly due to China's recent record imports of foreign goods, she told Hong Kong and Macau reporters.

This was only normal and was an indication of the development of external economic activity, she said.

In a meeting with the Hong Kong and Macau press last week, Vice Premier Yao Yilin said China issued eight billion yuan (about HK\$21.8 billion) more currency last year than normal.

As part of the measures to recover the eight billion yuan, the country had spent more than HK\$15.6 billion to order commodities from abroad which will sell well at home, he said.

Mrs Chen said China planned to use part of the foreign currency reserve on the renovation of outdated enterprises, which are estimated to number several hundred thousands.

"We must have a certain amount of foreign currency reserve to back up our paying ability," she said.

She emphasised that these reserves had to be used very carefully and could only be spent on items which were needed by the country.

On the domestic business of the bank, Mrs Chen said both deposits and loans had increased drastically in recent years.

From 1953 to 1978, the bank's deposits each year increased by 4 billion yuan (about HK\$10.8 billion) and the loans by 6 billion yuan (about HK\$16.2 billion).

From 1979 to 1984, deposits showed an annual increase of 38 billion yuan (about HK\$102.6 billion) and loans by 42 billion yuan (about HK\$113.4 billion).

And since last year, deposits had increased by 64 billion yuan (about HK\$172.8 billion) and loans by 99 billion yuan (about HK\$267.3 billion).

Mrs Chen said the People's Bank would provide more capital for business enterprises.

However, credit facilities should not be too easily obtained.

She said the bank's service network should be expanded.

At present, there were about one million people in the banking and related fields.

And the work force totalled up to two million if those in the agricultural co-operatives were included.

"Workers in the banking field should gain more knowledge and broaden their perspectives," she said.

Mrs Chen was appointed president of the People's Bank on 21 March.

She said she had yet to work out detailed plans for her new job with her colleagues.

What she could say for the moment, she said, was that the banking system should also reform itself in line with the country's nationwide economic reforms.

"The macro-economy should be managed well, and the micro-economy should be made active," she said.

Mrs Chen was the former minister of foreign economic relations and trade.

She said her appointment to head the People's Bank carried no special meaning.

"It is a normal reshuffle," she said.

However, she said the monetary work had become more important.

Mrs Chen said China was preparing to issue new currencies for its Special Economic Zones [SEZ].

"Time is still needed to study the issue," she said. However, she did not say what was still under study.

She said Peking felt that a country should only have one currency.

"We do not want foreign currencies circulated in our country," she said.

Mrs Chen said Foreign Exchange Certificates were not banknotes.

"We have to look into problems related to the certificates and solve them," she said.

Vice president of the People's Bank, Mr Liu Hongru, also present at the press meeting, said Peking had not fixed a date for the issue of SEZ currencies.

Peking had never considered linking the Renminbi with gold or with the Hong Kong dollar, he said.

On whether the Renminbi will become a free currency and convertible, he said it depended on many conditions.

"Now there are only theoretical discussions on it," he said.

He said China, as yet, could not meet the conditions for an international financial centre.

Mr Liu said Peking would soon to announce a trial regulation for foreign banks to set up branches in Special Economic Zones.

At present, four foreign banks have branches in Shanghai.

Peking was not considering allowing foreign banks to set up branches in other cities, he said.

Mr Liu said some places had already issued bonds and stocks to raise capital.

"We are studying ways to manage the practices well," he said.

He said at present there was no stock market. To cope with the increasing demand for loans from banks, Mr Liu said there should be more channels to absorb deposits.

And various enterprises should issue stocks to raise capital, he said.

Some requests for loans should not be entertained, he said.

Mr Liu said there had been no plan to allow the exchange rate of the Renminbi to increase or drop.

"We adjust the rate according to the strength of the U.S. dollar," he said.

CSO: 4000/168

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

XU JIATUN DISCUSSES HONG KONG ISSUE 4 APRIL

OWO41156 Beijing XINHUA in English 1128 GMT 4 Apr 85

["'Give Locals a Say' in Drafting Hong Kong Basic Law"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (XINHUA)--Hong Kong representatives should be invited to join the committee for drafting a basic law for the future special administrative region there, a National People's Congress deputy suggested today.

The people of Hong Kong should be given every opportunity to air their views on the basic law, said Xu Jiatusun, director of the Hong Kong Office of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY.

Xu was speaking at a discussion on the Sino-British joint declaration which provides that such an administration will be established after China resumes exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong in 1997.

He described the promulgation of the basic law as vital to the execution of the concept, "One country, two systems."

The basic law, Xu said, would provide the legal basis for the "One country, two systems" concept, and specify the principles and policies of the Chinese Government toward Hong Kong.

Hong Kong compatriots should be encouraged to air their views to ensure that the law reflected the interests and demands of all social sectors, Xu said.

The concept of "One country, two systems" pointed the correct way to China's reunification, he said. It would become a political program as well as institution for Hong Kong as a result of the Sino-British agreement.

Although the people of Hong Kong supported the concept, he said, some had doubts about how it would operate in 12 years' time.

Xu listed the following doubts:

--whether socialist and capitalis systems would come into conflict over a period of time.

--whether socialism would "swallow up" capitalism under certain circumstances.

--whether China's constitution, which is socialist in nature, would provide due legal basis for the existence of capitalism.

--and whether large number of people and organizations from the mainland would pour into Hong Kong to increase its social burden.

Discussing these doubts, Xu said that nobody could change the concept because it enjoyed popular support.

There would be some contradictions between the socialist and capitalist systems, but they could be solved through adjustments in a sovereign state, and within the framework of its overall and long-term interests.

According to the Sino-British agreement, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region would enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense matters, which were the responsibilities of the Central People's government.

It would be vested with executive, legislative and independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication.

These, Xu said, would ensure continuity and operation of the capitalist system in Hong Kong.

There would be growing economic and cultural ties between Hong Kong and the mainland after the Sino-British agreement, which was signed last December, came into effect. "These should be encouraged," Xu added.

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HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

BRIEFS

PRC MINISTER TO VISIT INDONESIA--China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will attend celebrations in Bandung later this month to mark the 30th anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference. He will be the first Chinese minister to visit Indonesia since relations between the two countries were suspended 18 years ago. [Excerpt] [Hong Kong Commercial Radio in English 0630 GMT 1 Apr 85 HK]

CSO: 4000/168

END